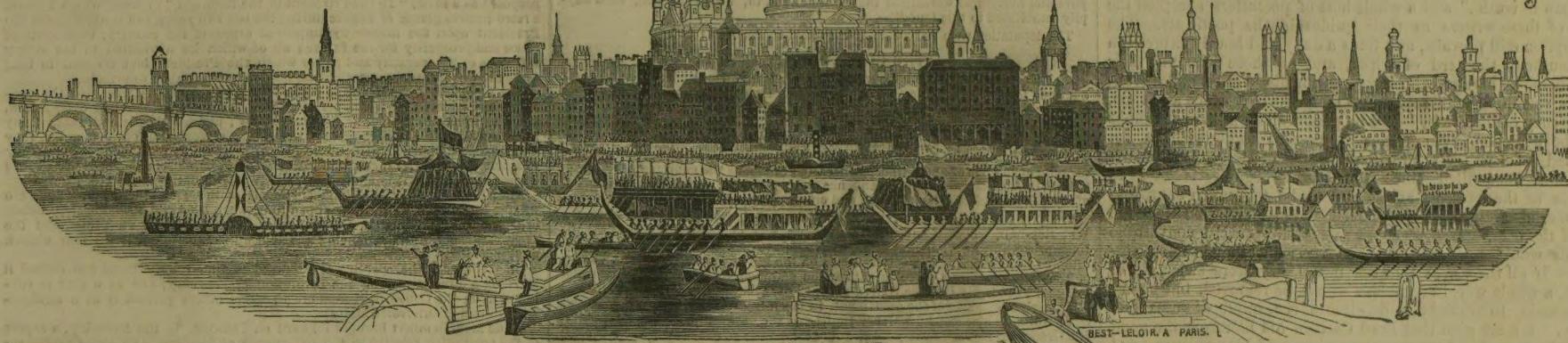


THE ILLUSTRATED LENDON. ONE NEWSPAPER.



No. 459.—VOL. XVII.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT,
GRATIS.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE AT LEEDS.

WHERE shall the jaded reader of newspapers find novelty? Where in those broad columns of print shall he look for instruction conveyed in an attractive form? Weary of Cardinal Wiseman and the endless Popish controversy—weary of the German question and its tortuous windings—weary of the French Legislative Assembly, and its gropings in the dark in the vain search after a principle and a belief—weary of the law courts, and their often-repeated tales of folly and crime—and more than weary of the continual roar and war of politics at home and abroad—there is scarcely a topic left to which he can turn. The progress of the "Crystal Palace" presents, it is true, an attractive theme. The Cattle Show—proving as it does that British agriculture, in its pastoral department, has not altogether lost heart and hope under a Free-Trade régime—offers another agreeable interlude amid the jangle and chatter of political and theological controversy, and as such it is to be welcomed along with other precursors of the fast-approaching Christmas. But for novelty, affording both pleasure and instruction, commend us to the recent appearance of the Earl of Carlisle before the public of Leeds. Hitherto, if Peers of the realm and Cabinet Ministers have been teachers of the people, it has only been in their capacity of law-makers. Lord Carlisle has descended from that more ambitious eminence, and become a teacher of the people on a humbler platform; and, let us add, without the slightest disrespect to his legislative labours, or those of any other Peer, in quite as useful, and in an infinitely more agreeable manner. The two lectures

which his Lordship delivered last week to the members of the Leeds Mechanics Institution are signs of the times, to be cordially welcomed by all who love to see a friendly fusion of classes on the broad field of a common intellectual enjoyment. They do honour both to the heart and the head of this accomplished person. They will tend, at the same time, to strengthen the public respect for our aristocracy, which is not contented to rest its claims on birth, fortune, and position alone, but which can send its representatives to the intellectual arena, to win their knightly spurs in the ennobling and peaceful rivalry of science and literature.

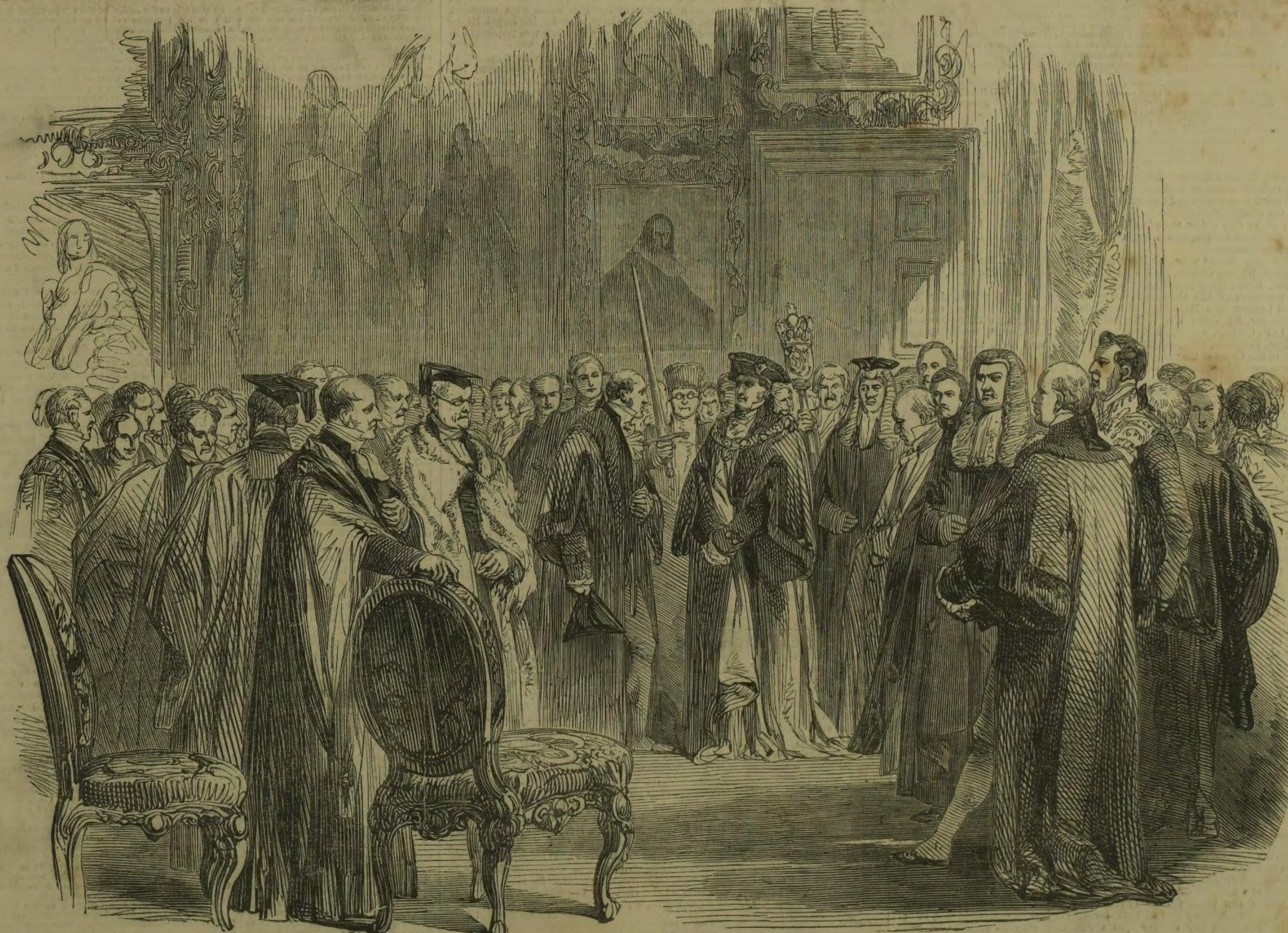
We hope, for many reasons, that the two lectures of Lord Carlisle, although they may be his first, will not be his last; and that he will give to the world many more such sensible records of personal adventure as the history of his trip to America; and many more such elegant tributes to the genius of the literary worthies of his country, as his essay on the writings of Pope. Although it is not our intention to review these lectures as if they were books, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass, without expressing our hearty concurrence in one of the many correct opinions which his Lordship expressed in the lecture upon Pope; and we select it because it has a higher and more general reference than to the subject of his oration, and because it is a truth, as yet imperfectly understood and appreciated by a large class of persons, who fancy themselves judges of literature; and also because it combats a misconception which has done much in our day, as well as in days gone by, to injure the public taste. The great poets and authors of a nation do more than its victories in war, or its achievements in industry

and commerce, to fix it in the estimation and remembrance of the world. Greece and Rome live in Homer and Virgil; Spain has scarcely anything left to boast of, except Cervantes; and Camoens will shed lustre upon the name of Portugal, when all the Braganças are forgotten.

The highest class of poets are, as Lord Carlisle says, "the tuneful monarchs and law-givers of mankind." He did not, in lecturing upon Pope, attempt to elevate his hero to this high pedestal; but, in drawing a comparison between the productions of the youth and the maturity of his author, he quoted Pope's own lines upon the genius of his manhood:—

That not in Fancy's maze he wander'd long,
But stoop'd to Truth, and moralised his song.

Lord Byron remarked upon this passage, that Pope should have written "rose" to Truth. Lord Carlisle acquiesced—as who, that really understands what poetry means, will not?—in the criticism of the later poet, and added his own opinion, "that the highest of all poetry was ethical poetry, as the highest of all earthly subjects was moral truth." We are glad that Lord Carlisle dwelt so emphatically upon this point. There is a foolish and careless idea abroad among the half-educated masses, and even among many better educated people, who should know better, that rhyme and poetry are nearly, if not entirely, synonymous; and that poetry bears about the same relation to other literature, as the ballet does to the drama. It is considered that mere fancy and "filagree," and not the highest moral, religious, and scientific truths, come



PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE ANTE-ROOM TO ST. GEORGE'S-HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

within the province of poetry, and that the business of the poet is not to instruct, but simply to amuse—as if he were the mountebank of literature, or a jingler of sounds for the titillation of the tympanum. It may be doubted whether Pope, or the poets of his time, understood the height and depth of their vocation. Pope talked of stooping to "truth," as if "fancy" were higher than truth, and did not include it. Swift said—

Let me in those shades compose
Something in verse as true as prose.

Waller, some years earlier, said, that poets "succeeded better in fiction than in truth;" and a whole host of poetasters accepted the opinions of these writers as their guides in the poetic art. The misconception still prevails, and finds a daily and hourly expression in the mouths of the herd of critics, and of those who put their faith in them. This age, with its wondrous discoveries and inventions—its searching philosophy—its triumphs over space and time, by the agency of electricity—and its possibly still greater triumphs yet to be achieved, by agencies at present unknown, but not undreamed of—with its practical poetry of daily life, unsurpassed and unequalled since the world began—is said to be hostile to the poetical spirit, and to be too much engrossed with material wants, to have leisure or inclination for the strains of the poet. If poetry and verse-making were convertible terms, this would no doubt be quite true; but they are not convertible. If all the verses that are not poetry were swept out of existence, a whole world of rubbish would be removed, but poetry would remain to delight and elevate the mind of universal humanity. We are glad that Lord Carlisle did literature the good service to impress this fact upon the attention of his audience; and we rejoice to believe, that sooner or later, the old error, that poetry has nothing to do with truth, will die out of the popular understanding. The writers of the last generation had higher notions of their vocation than those who preceded them; and all true poets, from the days of Wordsworth to our own, have asserted loudly, in all times and places, the dignity and sanctity of their art. They knew that if they did not teach the world, they were good for nothing; and, so far from thinking that the age was hostile or indifferent to those writers who fully understood their duty, they proclaimed their belief that the brightest day of English literature was yet to come, and that never were true poets and other great authors so honoured in the past as they would be in the future. In their belief we fully participate. Misconception on the part of the public will be removed in proportion as authors become earnest and truthful. Men of letters are learning more than ever to respect themselves; and when they shall do this still more effectually, the rest will follow. A literature that has no truth, is a house without a foundation. With truth—in their lives as well as in their writings—there is no position of social usefulness and distinction to which the great authors of this country might not aspire. In the meantime, they will be grateful to such men as Lord Carlisle, who act as pioneers for their elevation.

ADDRESSES TO THE CROWN.

The city of London, the University of Oxford, and the University of Cambridge on Tuesday laid before their Sovereign the expression of their indignation at the endeavour by the Bishop of Rome to exercise a power which the realm of England has almost ignored. The attendance was worthy of the great occasion.

The Lord Mayor and officers of the Corporation assembled at Guildhall at half-past eight o'clock; and proceeded thence, at nine o'clock, to the Great Western Railway station, Paddington, which they left for Slough soon after ten o'clock.

On the members of the corporation arriving at Slough, they drew lots for the carriages waiting there to convey them to and from Windsor; and, the procession having been formed, proceeded in due order to Windsor, arriving there by a quarter before twelve o'clock.

The procession from Slough to Windsor was formed in the following order:—

Police-constables on foot, four abreast.

The Commissioner of Police.

Lord Mayor's Footmen, in state liveries.

Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household in carriages.

Sheriff City Marshal on horseback.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in his carriage, drawn by six horses, His Lordship's Beadle on foot, in his gown, bearing his mace.

The Aldermen past the chair in their carriages, each attended by his Beadle on foot, in his gown, bearing his mace.

The Recorder in his carriage.

The Aldermen below the chair in their carriages, each attended by his Beadle as above.

The Sheriffs in their state carriages, accompanied by their Chaplains.

The principal officers in their carriages.

The junior City Marshal on horseback.

The Mover and Seconder of the Address in their carriages.

The other members of the Corporation in their carriages.

Police Constables on foot, four abreast.

The procession was flanked by mounted police.

The Great Western Railway Company placed at the disposal of the corporation the railway carriage hitherto used by her Majesty. The company took down 70 private carriages and 200 horses for the accommodation of those who went by the special train.

A body of the City police were in attendance along the route from Guildhall to the Paddington station, and a larger body were in waiting at Slough, to conduct them to Windsor.

The aldermen present were, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Thompson, Copeland, Sidney, Wilson, Challis, Sir James Duke, Sir Chapman Marshall, Finnis, W. Hunter, Moon, Hooper, and Salomons.

Of the members of the Corporation there were present, the Recorder, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Carden and Hodgkinson; the City Remembrancer, Mr. John Wood; Mr. Henry Blake; Deputies Hale, Peacock, Obbard, Lott, Corney, Anber, Bedford; and Messrs. J. Bailey, H. Brown, Dakin, Farrar, Fox, Freeman, Hopgood, Snelling, R. Taylor, and more than 100 other members of the Court of Common Council.

The Common-Serjeant, Messrs. Ryland and Locke, common pleaders; the Comptroller, Secondary Poter, the Commissioner of Police (Mr. Harvey), the Solicitor, the Bridge-Comptroller, the Architect, Under-Sheriffs Law and Ellis, and Mr. Josiah Temple, keeper of the Guildhall, likewise attended.

Special trains were also engaged for the members of Oxford and Cambridge; and at twelve o'clock, in spite of the cold, foggy day, nearly all the inhabitants of Windsor had turned out into the streets, to gaze upon the variegated crowd of aldermen, town-councillors, doctors and bachelors of divinity, masters of arts, and graduates in the various faculties, who filled the streets. The Corporation moved comfortably along in vehicles of various descriptions, from the gorgeous carriages of the Mayors and Sheriffs to the occasional fly pressed into service at the railway station. The Universities humbly marched on foot—two and two: heads of houses, proctors, bedells, fellows and tutors, doctors, masters, and bachelors, trudged along, over the soft, damp clay from the Town-hall to the Palace, through files of people, who stood silently looking on. The effect of the scene was solemn. When the procession arrived at the Castle, the fog, lifting a little, discovered a body of the Guards drawn up in honour of the occasion. Pouring through the gates into the courtyard, the mingled procession of corporators and universitymen passed on to the entrance, through a Guard of Honour drawn up to receive them, and were soon mixed together in the hall.

ADDRESS OF THE COURT OF LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

The Corporation having formed in one of the large reception-rooms to the right of the staircase, had the honour of being first introduced to her Majesty, who was seated at the end of St. George's-hall, with her court around her. Among those on the right of the throne were Lord John Russell, Sir G. Grey, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Marcus Hill, the Marquis of Anglesey; the Ladies in Waiting, and two pages of honour, stood on the left, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert received the addresses and presented them to her Majesty. The sides of the hall near the throne were lined with the gentlemen of the Queen's body guard in full uniform; and all the ministers were in the Windsor or other official uniform. Her Majesty was dressed in simple, mourning.

The Corporation having advanced to the Royal presence, drew up, and the Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, the Recorder, then read, in audible tones, the address of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Her Majesty listened with the greatest attention to this address, and at several portions of it slightly inclined her head, as if in token of assent; and, when it had been presented to her, and had been handed by her to Sir G. Grey, read, in a clear, sweet voice, the following "most gracious answer," every word of which was caught up with the greatest eagerness:—

"I receive with much satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address.

"I heartily concur with you in your grateful acknowledgments of the many blessings conferred upon this highly favoured nation, and in your attachment to the Protestant faith and to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in the defence of which the City of London has ever been conspicuous.

"That faith and those principles are so justly dear to the people of this country, that I confidently rely on their cordial support in upholding and maintaining them against any danger with which they may be threatened, from whatever quarter it may proceed."

When the reply had been handed to the Corporation, Sir P. Laurie, the mover, and Mr. Alderman Farebrother, the seconder of the address, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by the Lord-Mayor; after which the deputation retired.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

The deputation from the Court of Common Council, headed by Mr. John Wood and Mr. W. Blake, were next introduced, and their address was also read by the Recorder.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to give the following reply:—

"I sincerely thank you for your renewed assurances of unaltered attachment to my person and throne, and to the constitution of this country.

"Your tried and consistent advocacy of the equal enjoyment of civil rights by all classes of your fellow-subjects entitles the expression of your sentiments on the present occasion to peculiar consideration.

"You may be assured of my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is justly prized by the people of this country, and to uphold, as its surest safeguard, the pure and Scriptural worship of the Protestant faith, which has long been happily established in this land."

The deputation then retired, after the usual ceremonial; and

THE CITY LIEUTENANCY

were introduced, in all the honours of their full uniform, and presented their address; to which her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"Your renewed assurances on the present occasion of devoted loyalty and affection to my person and Government is highly gratifying to me.

"It will continue to be, as it has ever been, my earnest endeavour, in the exercise of the power and authority intrusted to me, as the supreme governor of this realm, to maintain the independence and uphold the constitutional liberties of my people against all aggression and encroachment."

The City Lieutenants then retired, and joined their corporate brethren in the Waterloo-hall, where a substantial luncheon was prepared for them. While these proceedings were taking place, the members of the Universities were assembled in two separate reception-rooms on the left of the staircase. The Duke of Wellington was an object of attraction common to them both, and Cambridge flocked freely into the Oxford-room to gaze on his Grace, who was seated by himself at one side of the apartment, in the full dress of Chancellor of Oxford, while by him stood Sir Harry Inglis and the authorities of the University. His Grace looked remarkably well, and at times said a few words to Sir H. Inglis and his friends around him. After the corporation had retired, the members of

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty. The order of presentation was as follows:—Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; Dr. Harrington, Principal of Brasenose College; Dr. Norris, President of Corpus College; Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall; Dr. Williams, Warden of New College; Dr. Ogle, Professor of Medicine; Dr. Acland, Christ Church; Mr. Hansell, Magdalen College; Mr. Gondin, Christ Church; Mr. Conybeare, Christ Church; Mr. Rice, Magdalen College; Sir R. H. Inglis, Dr. Bliss, Principal of St. Mary Hall and Registrar of the University; Rev. Dr. Crawford, Mr. Ernest Hawkins, Rev. Mr. Dodson, Rev. Mr. Short (Trinity), Rev. Dr. Newman (Magdalen), Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., F.S.A. (All Souls), Rev. F. Litchfield (Merton College), Rev. D. Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall; Rev. Dr. Goolden, Rev. W. Jenkins, Rev. N. Dodson, Rev. E. Hussey (Exeter Hall), Dr. Richards (Exeter), the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, &c. His Grace the Chancellor having then advanced to the foot of the throne, read in his peculiar, energetic manner, and with great vigour and animation, the address, to which her Majesty listened in an expressive and dignified attitude of attention.

The address, having been presented to her Majesty, was handed by her to Sir George Grey. Lord John Russell, who had been standing to the left of the throne, as if deeply interested in the contents of the document, scrutinized the faces of the deputation very keenly as her Majesty returned the following gracious reply:—

"I accept with much satisfaction the renewed proof afforded by your address of your attachment and loyalty to my person and government, and of your steadfast adherence to the principles of the constitution.

"It has ever been, and ever will continue to be, my endeavour to promote the efficiency and maintain the purity of our Reformed Church, the supreme government of which, under God, is by law confided to me, and it is highly gratifying to me to be assured of your faithful adherence to its principles, doctrine, and discipline.

"While I cordially concur in the wish that all classes of my subjects should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, you may rely upon my determination to uphold alike the rights of my crown and the independence of my people against all aggressions and encroachments of any foreign power.

"Your earnest endeavour, in the discharge of your important duties, to train up the youth intrusted to your care in faithful attachment to the truths of Holy Scripture cannot fail, under God's blessing, to have a powerful effect in strengthening the defences of our Protestant faith, and in preserving inviolate the privileges which are justly dear to the people of this country."

His Grace the Chancellor then presented several of the heads of Colleges and Halls, who had the honour of kissing hands, after which the deputation retired to the Waterloo-hall.

THE DEPUTATION FROM CAMBRIDGE

was next introduced. After a short delay in the Armoury-room outside St. George's-hall, Prince Albert, in the robes of Chancellor of Cambridge, came from the hall, and received the deputation with much courtesy, conversing for a few moments with several of the gentlemen with whom he was acquainted. The deputation then advanced, headed by his Royal Highness. The following was the order in which the deputation was requested to proceed, but, from the eagerness of every one to be first, it was not strictly observed, except in the case of the authorities:—The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ainslie, the Marquis of Exeter, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Cockson, Dr. Cartmell, Dr. Archdale, Dr. Okes, Mr. Pulling, Mr. Worsey, Mr. Drake, Mr. Gell, Public Orator, Mr. Bateson, Proctors Shacker (Trinity), Fenwick (Corpus), the Rev. Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, Professor Sedgwick, Dr. Bradley, D.C.L., Deputy Professor of Civil Law, Dr. Vaughan, Doctors in Divinity, Doctors in Civil Law, Doctors in Medicine, Assessors to the Vice-Chancellor, Professors, Scrutators, Taxors, Librarian, Bachelors of Divinity, Masters of Arts, Non-Regents, Regents, Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Arts.

Having arrived at the foot of the throne, his Royal Highness read the address with great clearness and well-marked emphasis.

The Queen, having received the address from Prince Albert, and having given it into the custody of the Secretary of State, proceeded to read the following reply, which was most anxiously listened to. Her Majesty read it with great deliberation, and with decided accents:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address.

"I fully participate in your expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings which He has been pleased to bestow upon this country, and I rejoice in the proofs which have been given of the zealous and undiminished attachment of the English people to the principles asserted at the Reformation.

"While it is my earnest wish that complete freedom of conscience should be enjoyed by all classes of my subjects, it is my constant aim to uphold the just privileges and extend the usefulness of the Church established by law in this country, and to secure to my people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties."

The deputation then retired to the Waterloo Hall, and, while partaking of the luncheon, discussed very freely the meaning of the reply. It was generally remarked that her Majesty looked very well, though somewhat flushed; and various opinions were passed with respect to the demeanour of Lord John Russell, who had stood with his finger on his lips and with downcast head during the greater part of the time that was occupied by the address and reply. In the critical disposition which the occasion evoked, it did not escape some good-humoured comment, that in the magnificent hall in which the luncheon was spread, the portrait of a Cardinal (Gonsalvi) ornamented one extremity, and the portrait of a Pope (Pius VII.) the other, and seemed to smile benignantly on the Royal deputations. The portraits had been placed there when the Waterloo Hall was first decorated.

About two o'clock all the members of the deputations had taken their leave, and the Castle resumed its ordinary quiet aspect.

Apartments were taken at Dotsio's Royal Hotel, Slough, for the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and the authorities presenting the addresses of Oxford and Cambridge.

[Next week we shall illustrate more fully than the pages of this week's paper will allow, the Grand State Ceremony of the Presentation of the City Addresses to her Majesty, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle; with the Presentations, also, by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities.]

THE CHURCH IN WALES.—Some startling disclosures, says the *Carnarvon Herald*, have recently been made with regard to educational and other charitable funds, as well as to the mode in which official clerical duties had of late been discharged in the parish of Llandudno. The result of these disclosures has been the resignation of the then officiating clergyman. This parish is just midway between the episcopal palaces of Bangor and St. Asaph, and the rectorial tithes belong to the Archdeacon of Merioneth, in whom the patronage of the church is invested.

RAILWAY TUBULAR BRIDGES.—On Thursday evening week, Mr. Edmond Wheeler, C.E., gave his first lecture before the members of the Literary Society, Wellington-street, Islington, on the history, principles, and construction of the Conway and Britannia Tubular Iron Bridges. The lecture was illustrated by models and diagrams, and gave great satisfaction to an intelligent and discriminating audience.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—On the 5th inst. there was to be seen in the avenue leading to Holland-house, Kensington, a tree, which, having shed its autumn leaves, had renewed those of early spring.

LORD MINTO AND THE POPE.—The Rev. E. Wilmet, Vicar of Kenilworth, wrote to Earl Minto, asking authority to contradict the statement which had been made in the public journals respecting his intimating, on the part of Government, that they would offer no opposition to this step of the Pope, and has received the following reply:—

MINTO, Nov. 1, 1850.

SIR,—I very much regret that the reserve necessarily imposed on those charged with diplomatic duties does not admit of my entering into unauthorized explanations on subjects connected with my mission to Italy, which I should otherwise have most ready to afford you. I venture to hope, however, that recent experiences of the distrust with which your representations have been received in this country will induce you to desist from making any such disclosure. I have been consulted upon, or had sanctioned, any scheme of Roman Catholic organisation in this country.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MINTO.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Tuesday last was the second anniversary of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's election to the office of President of the French Republic. In honour of the occasion, a great number of individuals had the Legion of Honour conferred upon them, while civil and military promotions were bestowed upon others; and in the evening the City of Paris gave a grand *fête* at the Hôtel de Ville, to commemorate the event. The President of the Republic was present, accompanied by his cousin the Princess Mathilde, Prince Murat, General Excelmans, and other distinguished individuals. At the banquet, the Prefect of the Seine proposed as a toast, "To the President of the Republic," in doing which he took a retrospective glance of France during the last two years, and congratulated the President upon the manifestly improved aspect of the country, with signs of peace and prosperity for the future; all of which he attributed to the happy influence of the sagacity and power which the President had brought to bear upon the Government over which he had been called upon to preside.

The President of the Republic replied by saying that he was glad the confusion and uncertainty which pervaded France two years ago had disappeared, and given place to prosperity and tranquillity; and he felt assured that, if any modifications were to take place in the future Government of the country, they would be accomplished without disorder. It would be his delight to endeavour to ameliorate all grievances, and to advance the comforts and the interest of all classes of society. This address was received with enthusiastic applause.

After the banquet, the magnificent salons of the Hôtel de Ville, which are unique in Europe, were thrown open to between 5000 and 6000 guests. Bands of music were stationed in the Salle des Fêtes, the S

UNITED STATES.

The news from the States this week is to the 27th ult. It is not of much interest. The excitement caused by the Fugitive Slave Bill was waning, and all thoughts of a disruption of the Union on that score were beginning to be regarded as absurd. A great Union meeting had been called at Nashville to denounce the proceedings of the Southern Convention, and support the Union. The resolutions of Nashville, as passed, are the same as the Mississippi resolutions, except the one recommending non-intercourse.

CALIFORNIA.

The accounts from California are to the 17th of October. At San Francisco, the news of the admission of California to the Union was received with general enthusiasm. The ships in the harbour fired a round of salutes, a British barque, from Liverpool, being the first to burn gunpowder on the exhilarating occasion. The American flag was suspended to the breeze in all quarters of the city. Universal joy seemed to have taken possession of all classes. The mining operations were going on with their usual success. The squatter war in Sacramento has not been renewed. Several fights with the Indians have taken place, one of which resulted in the slaughter of twenty-four of the savages, a number of whites having been severely, but not mortally, wounded. The overland emigrants are still exposed to terrible sufferings from famine and pestilence.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTORS OF AYLESBURY AND MR. SERJEANT BYLES.—The following address has been issued to the electors of the borough of Aylesbury:—"In Mr. Serjeant Byles' address to you as one of the candidates for your suffrages, he states himself to be a staunch supporter of the Established Church. A man ought not to sail under false colours, and therefore I suggest that before you promise him your votes you should put the following questions:—Did not the Cambridge electors, and the *Cambridge Independent Press*, some months since, upon your name being mentioned as candidate for the county, charge you with being a Unitarian? Have you not preached Unitarian doctrines from the pulpit? Have you not been a constant attendant at Mr. Belcham's Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street, Strand, and other Unitarian places of worship? Have you not also professed the religion of an Independent Dissenter? When did you leave the Independent Dissenters to join the Unitarians? When did you leave the Unitarians to join the Established Church, which you state has not a 'stauncher friend'? Were you not formerly a supporter of a Whig Government? Do you not now hold an appointment, viz. that of Recorder of Buckingham, which was given to you by the Whigs? How long have you ceased to be a Whig, and supported Conservative or Protectionist principles? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered, the learned Serjeant ought not to be a candidate for our borough.—Yours, &c., FAIR PLAY.—Aylesbury, Dec. 5."—In accordance with this address, at a recent meeting of Mr. Serjeant Byles' friends, some questions were put on the subject, the answers to which did not seem to give much satisfaction to his supporters. Mr. Calvert's canvass is said to be proceeding satisfactorily to his friends; Mr. Houghton has retired from the contest.

ANOTHER CONVERT TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce that E. R. P. Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, was received into the Church of Rome on Saturday week.—*Exeter paper*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LETTER-CARRIERS.—The following letter has been received by the rector of Rugby, in answer to a memorial addressed to Lord Clanricarde, respecting the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic letter-carrier:—"General Post-Office, Nov. 5, 1850. Sir.—I am directed by Lord Clanricarde to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial relating to the appointment of letter-carriers in the town and neighbourhood of Rugby, to which yours is the first signature. The memorialists are in error in supposing that the power of making any such appointment has been vested in Captain Hibbert. It is true that Lord Clanricarde has appointed letter-carriers in or near to Rugby who were recommended to him by that gentleman; but Lord Clanricarde is responsible for those appointments, and if an improper nomination has been made, or if any of those letter-carriers have been guilty of misconduct, he is prepared to pay immediate attention to any well-founded complaint thereupon. An insinuation against the character of some letter-carrier is, indeed, made in the memorial, and Lord Clanricarde is reluctant to suppose such an insinuation could be made without good grounds by such highly respectable persons as have attached their names to it. But, even if the individual pointed at were named by him, Lord Clanricarde would not remove any man from an employment, or throw a slur upon his character, without specifying the crimes or vices, and the grounds upon which they were imputed to him. The only distinct objection made to the persons appointed letter-carriers at Rugby is that they are Roman Catholics. Religious opinions, however, are happily no longer a qualification or disqualification for ordinary employments in the public service. Lord Clanricarde believes there are various denominations of Christians residing in and about Rugby, but he cannot imagine it offensive to any one that a letter-carrier of another persuasion should deliver letters. As the signature of the Head Master of Rugby is affixed to the memorial, Lord Clanricarde desires to make no comment upon the danger apprehended to that establishment from the proselytising powers of the carrier who may deliver letters at the school. But if, by opportunities of disseminating tenets, it is meant to imply the disseminating of tracts, the memorialists may be glad to know that a letter-carrier who distributes any paper which has not gone regularly through the Post-Office is subject to immediate dismissal.—I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant, A. M. BLAKE.

BRISTOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held on Wednesday, at Bristol, Mr. W. Miles, M.P., detailed the following results of experiments he had made with different kinds of manure:—13 tons of manure produced 20 tons 15 cwt. of turnips; 3 cwt. of guano, 18 tons 17 cwt. ditto; 3 cwt. London manure, 13 tons 9 cwt. ditto; 3 cwt. Flemish, 13 tons 1 cwt. ditto. He then tried less quantity of artificial manure, with the following result:—13 tons of manure produced 20 tons 15 cwt. of turnips; 2 cwt. guano, 14 tons 4 cwt. ditto; 2 cwt. London manure, 7 tons 14 cwt.; 2 cwt. Flemish ditto, 10 tons ditto. So that guano held the second place in both. He must say, he had tried experiments till he was nearly tired, and he had come to this conclusion—that, of artificial manures, those most worthy of the farmer's attention were guano, bones, and super-phosphate.

THE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A soirée was held on Monday night, in the Music Hall, Leeds, to commemorate the society's taking possession of their first plot of ground, consisting of about 6½ acres of land, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Mr. Plint, secretary of the society, stated that it had only been ten months in existence, during which time 340 members had subscribed £1000. The plot of ground purchased was on such terms, that each allottee would have his allotment paved and ready for building, at the price of £29 10s. The Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Marshall, M.P., Alderman Carbutt, Mr. Edward Baines, of the *Leeds Mercury*, Mr. Cobden, M.P., and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, resolutions in accordance with the principles of the society were passed, and the proceedings terminated.

FOG IN MANCHESTER.—ACCIDENTS.—A fog in the neighbourhood of Manchester, unprecedented for duration, and of great density, prevailed more or less every day last week since Wednesday; but on Sunday evening and Monday it was excessive. It forced down the smoke from the factory and other chimneys, so that the atmosphere was almost stifling, and people had to grope their way through the streets by clinging close to the houses on either side, even in the day-time. People riding in gigs and other vehicles could not see far enough to find their way out of the main streets into those they might want to drive to, and it was an uncommon thing to see them getting down to lead the horses, or to see some boy to lead them to the turning. On Sunday evening, a gentleman, going in a cab from the town into Greenheys, was driven through the hedge into a field. On the railways fewer accidents took place than might have been expected; but on Sunday evening a man was killed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, and on Monday morning another was seriously hurt on the London and North-western line.

FOG AT LEEDS.—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—At the close of last week and commencement of the present, a thick fog prevailed in Leeds and the neighbourhood, and during Monday night it was so dense, that even in the streets lighted with the usual gas lamps it was impossible to distinguish objects three or four yards distant. In order to avoid confusion and collision it was absolutely necessary to carry torches, and the cabs usually plying for hire were of necessity withdrawn from the stands, it being quite impossible for them to move even at a slow pace with safety. In numerous instances persons lost their way, and we are sorry to add several lost their lives also. On Tuesday morning three bodies of persons drowned during the night were taken from the river Aire, and information is in the possession of the police which leaves little doubt that at least five others have met the same melancholy fate.

FOG AT GLASGOW.—LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday and Sunday last, a dense fog hung over the city of Glasgow, which, in addition to its inconvenience and discomfort, has been attended with loss of life. The fog settled down on Saturday forenoon, and, with brief intervals during the two days, enveloped the town in an atmosphere so dense, that objects could with difficulty be discerned at a few yards distance. On Sunday forenoon, in particular, the annoyance experienced by church-goers was excessive. It being impossible to keep a look-out ahead, personal collisions were of constant occurrence, and many missed their way. The traffic on the river was almost entirely suspended on Saturday, and those vessels which ventured up had to keep their bells constantly sounding. The Belfast steamer, in consequence of this obstruction to the navigation, was detained seven or eight hours beyond her time. The accidents resulting from the fog, were numerous, and in two instances fatal.

ROBBERY OF PLATE AT STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.—On Sunday morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, two men were observed by some servants of an adjoining house to enter the dwelling-house of Miss Bolton, of No. 9, Rutland-terrace, Stamford. The family were at church. It was found that the thieves had effected their escape at the back-door, after having broken open the plate-chest in Miss Bolton's bedroom, and stolen fifteen silver forks, eight dessert ditto, eight large spoons, &c., all of the King's pattern; also one £5 note of the bank of Eaton, Cayley, and Co., and four sovereigns in gold. A box containing jewellery and a sideboard, had been broken open, but nothing had been abstracted from either. A reward of 20 guineas had been offered for the discovery of the offenders, one of whom is described as rather tall, stout made, dressed in dark clothes, and wearing a greasy hat; the other as also dressed in dark clothes, and having a red neckerchief.

Large quantities of chestnuts are being imported at the present time from abroad, comprising entire cargoes of the article, the produce of the Channel Islands, France and Spain.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The principal events in Court life during the past week have been the reception of addresses from the Corporation of the City of London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the subject of the recent Papal aggression, on Tuesday last, and the Privy Council on Thursday.

Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, and on Friday week took equestrian exercise in Windsor Park, accompanied by her august Consort.

On Sunday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On Monday, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Viscount Canning (Lady in Waiting), Lord Elphinstone (Lord in Waiting), Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouvierie (Equerries in Waiting), went to London, for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition of Prize Cattle at the Bazaar, in King-street, Portman-square. Her Majesty inspected the Exhibition, and returned to Windsor Castle, via the South-Western Railway, about two o'clock. The Earl and Countess of Bessborough, and Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party in the evening.

On Tuesday, the Queen received deputations from the Corporation and Lieutenant of the City of London, and from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the subject of the recent Papal aggression. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Viscount Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Sir James and Lady Graham, and Sir George Couper had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-circle.

On Wednesday, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily de Burgh, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Viscount Canning, and Sir David Dundas were included in the guests at the Royal table.

On Thursday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at the Castle. At the Court M. Tricoupi was presented to the Queen, at an audience, and presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Greece. The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil was presented to the Queen at audience, kissed hands on being appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, and took leave of the Queen on his departure on his mission. The Duke of Richmond had an audience of the Queen, and presented an address from the hop-planters of Sussex and the Weald of Kent, praying her Majesty to prevent the levy of the remaining moiety of the duty of 1848, until after the meeting of Parliament, when their case will be brought before the Legislature. The noble Duke also presented to her Majesty several addresses against Papal aggression. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 17th of December, until the 4th of February, and a proclamation was ordered summoning Parliament to meet on the 4th of February for the despatch of business.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, have taken their accustomed walking and riding exercise during the week. The Earl of Listowel has relieved Lord Elphinstone in his duty as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon. J. Denman has relieved Sir Frederick Stovin in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Baroness de Speth, left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at half-past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, for Kew, and visited their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Frogmore.

The Duke of Rutland, we are happy to learn, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. His Grace left Belvoir Castle, on Saturday, for Stanton Woodhouse, his shooting-box in Derbyshire, where his Grace intends to remain until his birthday.

We are happy to announce the safe *accouchement* of the Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Marie of Baden). Her Ladyship gave birth to a daughter on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in St. James's-place, and, with the infant, is going on most favourably.

Viscount Ponsonby is stated to have resigned the Embassy at Vienna, where Mr. Magenis will continue to act as *Chargé d'Affaires* until the arrival of his Lordship's successor. The noble Lord and Lady Ponsonby have arrived in Belgrave-street for the winter.

ROYAL THEATRICALS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Thursday evening the Queen gave the first of a series of dramatic entertainments in the Castle. A temporary stage had been erected in the Rubens Room, which had been fitted up for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince, and the distinguished circle honoured with invitations to witness the performance, the arrangements being similar to those at former entertainments. The play selected was Shakspere's "King Henry IV." (Part I.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR FRANCIS JOHN FORD, BART., OF EMBER COURT, SURREY.

THE family of Ford, originally from Devonshire, owed its rise to the high position it held in the island of Barbadoes. The first Baronet was a member of Council there, and had also a seat in the British House of Commons. He married the sister of the first Viscount Anson, and was grandfather of the gentleman whose death we now record.

Sir Francis was born August 14, 1818; and married, October 31st, 1846, Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Ralph Darling, G.C.H., by whom he has left issue. He died at Malta, 26th ult., on his way home from India, where he held the command of Captain in the 20th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.

THE LADY JOHN HAY.

HER Ladyship, who died on the 30th ult., at Brighton, was the eldest daughter of the late Donald Cameron, Esq., of Lochiel, by Anne his wife, daughter of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby; and derived in immediate descent from the famous Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, Captain of the clan Cameron, who joined Charles Edward with a considerable body of his men in '45, and fought at their head on several occasions. After Cullooden he retired to France, where the King, in regard of his singular merit, gave him command of the Regiment of Albany. Another distinguished ancestor of Lady John Hay was the ever-memorable Sir Ewen Cameron, of Lochiel, the staunch and devoted Royalist of the time of Charles I. In evidence of his chivalrous nature, General Monk relates that "no oath was required of Lochiel to Cromwell, but his word of honour to live in peace."

Lady John Hay was married only four years since to Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., K.C.H., third son of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

WILLIAM CONGREVE RUSSELL, ESQ., OF KING'S HEATH, FORMERLY M.P. FOR EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.

This estimable gentleman died at his residence in Leamington, on the 30th ult., aged 72. He was a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Warwick, and represented the eastern division of the former shire in the Parliament of 1832. He married, July 19, 1820, Elizabeth May, third daughter of the late J. T. H. Hopper, Esq., of Witton Castle, county Durham, and by her (who died June 27th, 1821) has left an only child and heiress, Elizabeth May, widow of Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Eaton Court, county of Hereford, M.P., whose early and lamented decease we very recently announced.

Mr. Congreve Russell's ancestors were seated at Moor-green, King's Norton, county of Worcester, for many generations.

LOUISA, MARCHIONESS CORNWALLIS.

THE death of this lady occurred on the 5th inst., at her residence, 12, Park-crescent, London. The Marchioness had completed her 74th year. She was the fourth daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and sister, consequently, of the late Duchesses of Richmond and Manchester, and of the present Duchess Dowager of Bedford. Her Ladyship married, 17th April, 1797, Charles, second Marquis Cornwallis, and by him, who died 9th August, 1823, had issue five daughters; viz. 1. Jane, Lady Braybrooke; 2. Louisa; 3. Jemima, Countess of St. Germans; 4. Mary, wife of Charles Ross, Esq.; and 5. Elizabeth.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The sum of £1000 has been left to each of the following institutions—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, Society for Building and Repairing Churches, Church Pastoral Aid Society, National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Church of England, and to Addenbrooks Hospital, Cambridge; £500 to the Cambridge Female Refuge Society; and £750 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. These bequests are under the will of the late Rev. Dr. Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, to which college he leaves £2000 for the embellishment of the chapel, and £300 for plate, and his books on Divinity.

The estates of the under-mentioned Clergymen, lately deceased, have paid probate duty as follows:—The Rev. D. S. Moncrieffe, on £25,000; Rev. T. Bingham, on £25,000; Rev. J. Willson, on £70,000; and the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, on £1000.

The *fleur de lis* was made the ornament of the northern radius of the mariner's compass in compliment to Charles of Anjou (whose device it was), the reigning King of Sicily, at the time when Flavio Gioja, the Neapolitan, first employed that instrument in navigation.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The decision regarding the suspended Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University cannot be made until near the meeting of Parliament, as Colonel Muir, with whom the matter now rests, will not return from Italy until the commencement of the session approaches. The decision must be given by Colonel Muir personally, but there can be no doubt that it will be in favour of Sheriff Alison.

It is currently reported that Sir A. B. Brooke, Bart., M.P., will be raised to the peerage; and that Colonel Cole, M.P., for Enniskillen, and Captain Archdall, M.P., will be the county members, to represent the new constituency in Parliament.

A Royal commission is about to issue to inquire and report upon the whole subject of the law of divorce—not merely the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts, but the proceedings in Parliament—not the divorce & *mens et thoro* alone but the more weighty and important question of the divorce & *vinculo matrimonii*. The commission is chosen from the most eminent lawyers of both Houses of Parliament. It will be composed of the following:—Lord Campbell, Lord Beaumont, Lord Redesdale, Dr. Lushington, Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P., W. Page Wood, M.P., and the Hon. E. P. Bouvier, M.P.

From South Australia the last accounts report that the cultivation of the vine, for which the climate and soil are peculiarly adapted, is spreading so rapidly, as to make it probable that its produce will become one of the staples of the colony.

Sydney papers of the 19th of August state that the opening of intercourse with California is maintained, as having permanently established relations between the two countries.

The Earl of Carlisle presided last week at a public dinner given in Leeds for the benefit of the funds of the Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution. The noble chairman was supported by Mr. Beckett and Mr. Marshall, the members for the town; the Rev. the Dean of Ripon; Alderman Hunter, of London; Alderman Sidney, M.P., the originator of the institution.

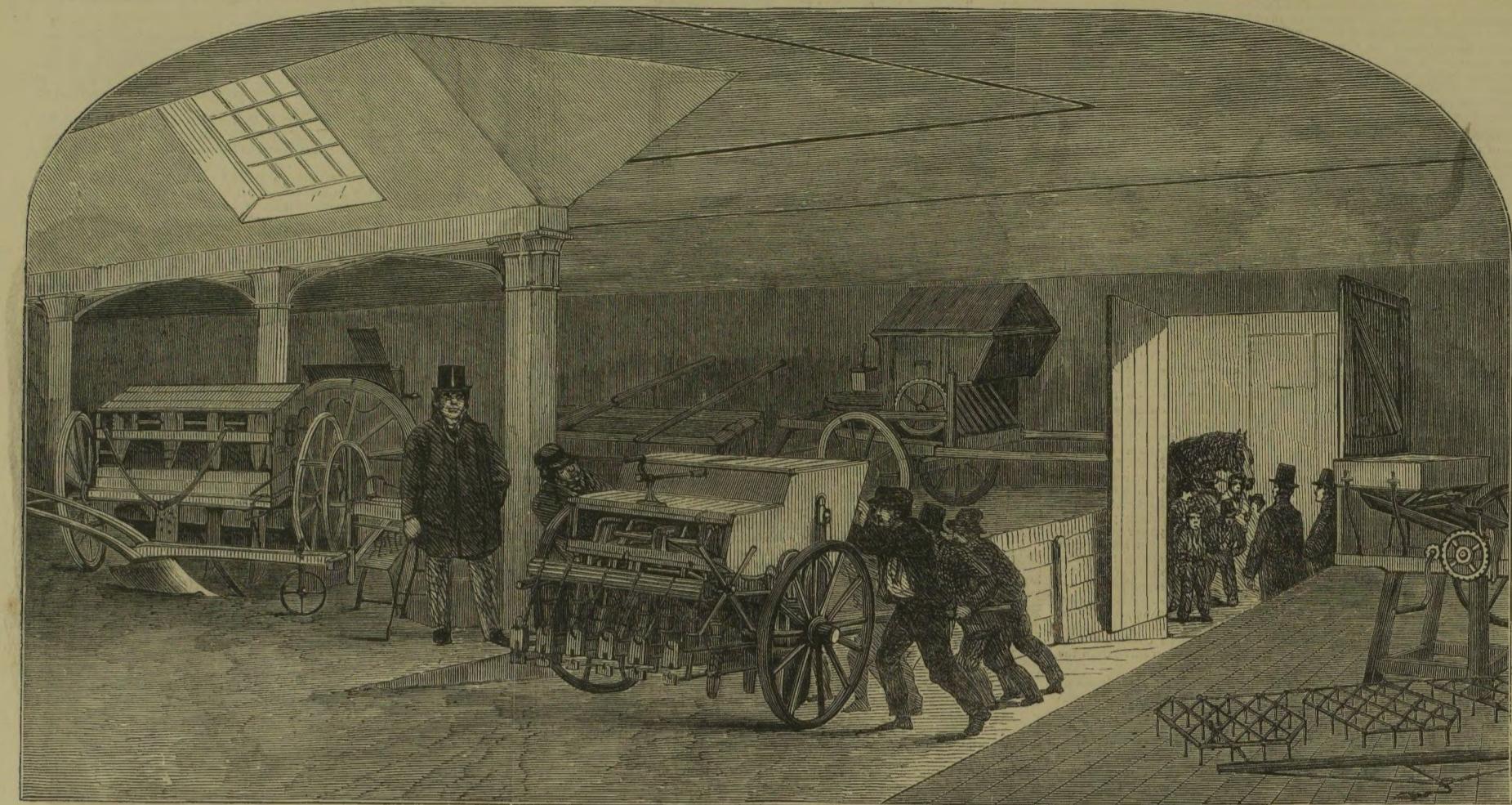
The Austrian South-Eastern State Railway is now so advanced as to be passable to locomotives throughout its whole extent. On the 3d inst. the first engine traversed the distance from Gran to Presburg, whence another train had started for Pesth. The early opening of the line to the public may thus be expected.

Intelligence was received from Cadiz by the last Peninsular packet, that the commander of the Spanish Custom-house vessel, who so wantonly fired into the English mail packet, *Iberia*, a few months since, has been dismissed from the Spanish service.

Death from a practical joke occurred on Tuesday at Colne, near Blackburn, to John Riley, a labourer: whilst in a stooping position, a companion suddenly jumped upon his back, and so injured him that he died the following day.

Babraham Hall, Cambridgeshire, accidentally took fire last Tuesday, but it was extinguished before £50 worth of damage was done.

Edward Griffiths, who escaped from Woolwich Dockyard, on the 16th of July last, has been apprehended at Liverpool and committed for trial. No intelligence has yet been received of either of the three convicts who escaped from the *Warrior* in the early part of last week.



BRINGING IN IMPLEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

(By our own Reporter.)

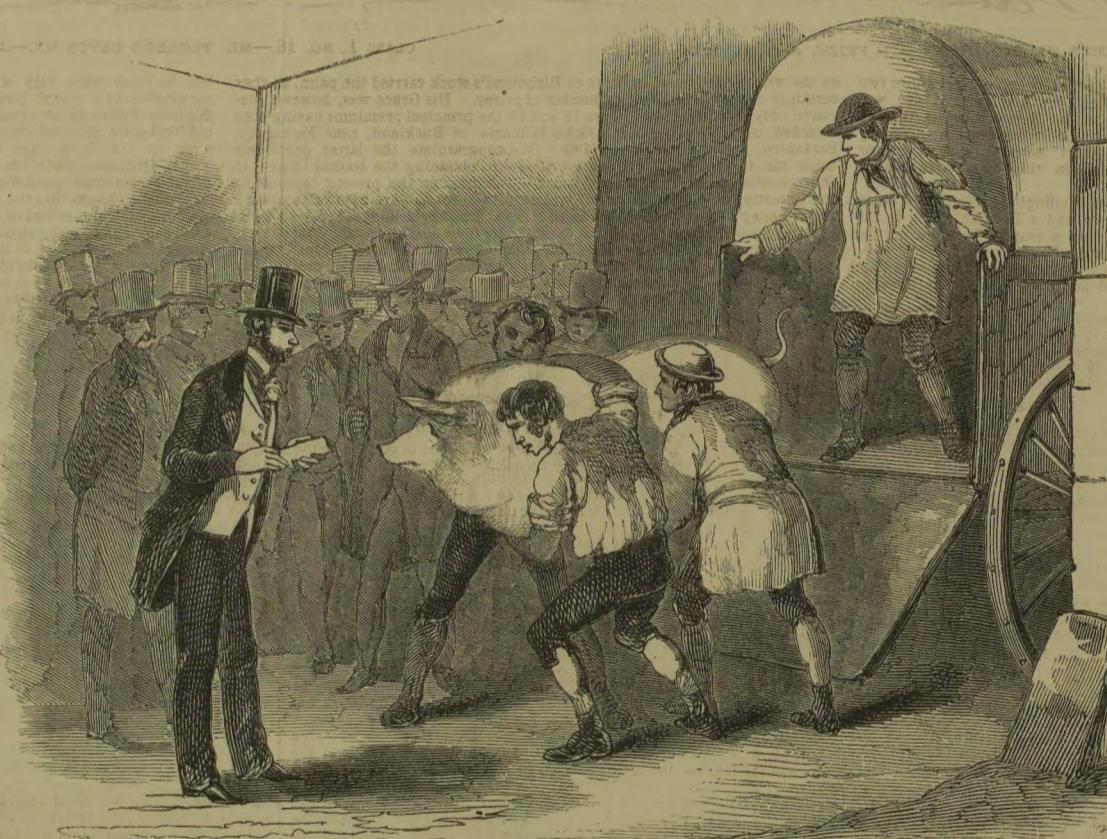
The annual Exhibition of the Smithfield Club was opened to the public on Tuesday last. Arrangements were made on a more extended scale than at any previous Exhibition, an extra space having been enclosed and covered for the purpose, which, to prevent accident, was erected by Messrs. Fox and Barrett, of 46, Leicester-square, on their improved fire-proof principle for constructing floors, ceilings, and roofs, which has been found to answer so well at Madame Tussaud's, the dwellings of the working-classes at Spitalfields erected by the Metropolitan Association, and other public and private buildings.

Notwithstanding the extra space thus afforded, it was little more than sufficient for the increased number of animals which were forwarded to the Show, the present being one-fourth larger than the last, and of greater comparative proportions with the preceding ones. This increase has not been confined to one department, though it was most perceptible amongst horned cattle, whose numbers amounted to sixty head above that of the last Exhibition. We are happy to say that the increase in numbers was accompanied with commensurate excellence in the quality of the stock exhibited.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visited the Show at eleven o'clock on Monday morning. They staid more than an hour; and, on leaving, expressed themselves as having been much pleased with the general excellence of the Exhibition. This, together with the great numbers of stock, combined with the difficulty of deciding to whom the prize should be awarded in many instances, where the merits of the competitors were so nearly equal, occasioned it to be much later than usual before the Exhibition was opened.

for the inspection of those who were entitled or favoured with tickets for the private view, which took place on Monday night.

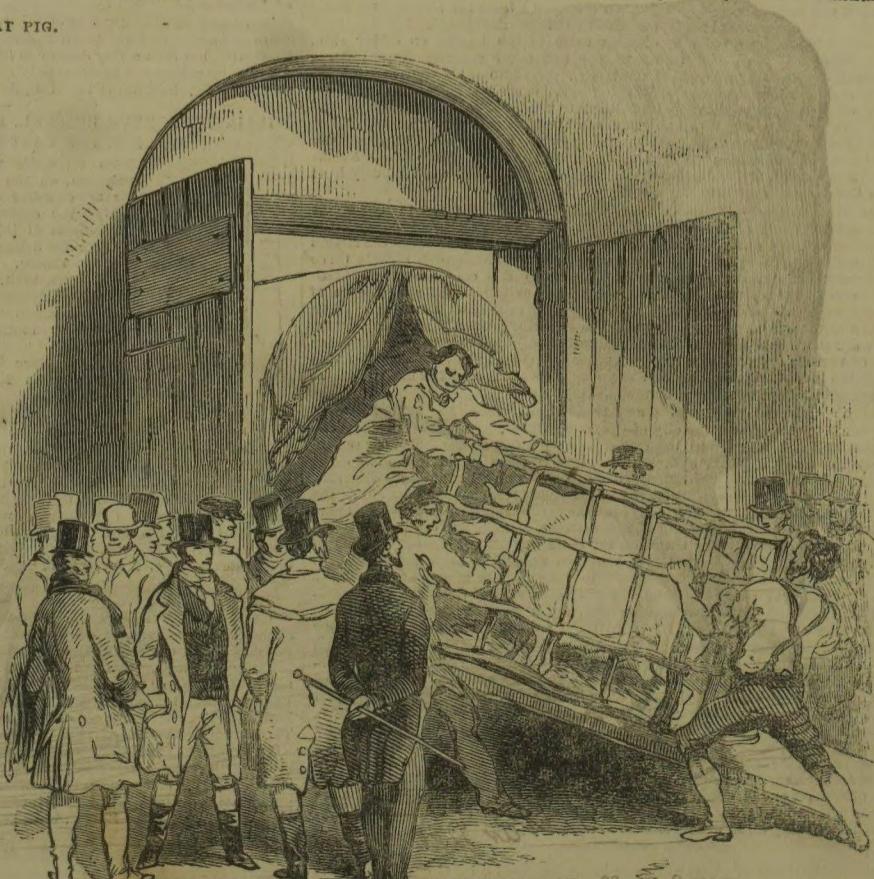
The Prize Animals, as a matter of course, enjoyed the largest share of attention, and none more so than the 3 years and 9 months old Hereford ox, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which obtained the first prize of £20 in Class 4, for oxen or steers of any breed and age, above 80 and under 95 stones weight. This animal was bred by Mr. Thomas Sheriff, of Buckton, near Ludlow, and fed on cake, meal, hay, and roots. It is a short square animal. In the same class, Mr. Samuel Druci, of Eynsham, near Oxford, exhibited a splendid 4 years and 6 months old Hereford. There were, also, a 4 years and 6 months old pure North Devon ox, fed and bred by Mr. Richard Mortimer, of Silverton, near Collumpton, Devon; and a 4 years and 8 days old Devon steer, exhibited by Mr. John Tucker, of Staplegrove, near Taunton. Both these animals were highly deserving of notice; and, with an ordinary observer, might, as often occurs, occasion remarks as to the soundness of the decision of the judges. Such ought, however, to be reminded that age has something to do with the matter, as well as size. Amongst the oxen, the competition, as well as the prizes, was almost confined to Herefords and North Devons, as will be observed by looking at the prize list. The two classes of animals appear very much akin to each other. On this point the reader will find some interesting observations in the article on the Agriculture of Monmouthshire, which will be found in the Supplement accompanying the present Number. The two great prizes of £30 each, for Classes 1 and 2, were carried off by Mr. John Tucker, of Staplegrove, near Taunton, with a 4 years and 3 months old Devon ox (the second and third prizes being taken by Herefords); and the Earl of Hardwicke, in Class 2, with a very fine 3 years and 10 months



BRINGING IN FAT PIG.



BRINGING IN HEREFORD OX.



CARTING AWAY PIG.



CLASS 1. NO. 16.—MR. TUCKER'S DEVON OX.—£30 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 1. NO. 16.—MR. TUCKER'S DEVON OX.—£30 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

old Durham ox. The Hereford ox, in Class 3, or oxen and steers, above two and not exceeding three years old, which obtained the first prize of £25, was one of the finest animals of its age, belonging to the Hereford breed, that we ever witnessed. If the Herefords and Devons almost possessed a monopoly of the prizes amongst the heavy oxen, the short horned carried it hollow amongst the heifers—many animals exhibited in this class were loaded with fat.

Amongst the extra stock, his Grace the Duke of Wellington exhibited a strange animal—a cross between a Scotch Highland cow and a Bramah bull. Is the greatest Captain of the Age turning his sword into a reaping-hook during the decline of life? At all events, it angus well for the Peace Society.

The show of Leicester sheep was good, and the same remark applies to the long-wools, but none of the animals presented anything particularly striking beyond those shown at former meetings.

Classes 13 and 14 were devoted to long and short-woollen cross-bred fat sheep, amongst which were some very useful animals. This is a cross we do not fancy: it occasionally answers for feeding, but not for breeding purposes.

The Club would perform an excellent service, if, at the next and succeeding exhibitions, the following condition were annexed to animals shown in these classes, viz. that the breeds of the sires and dams should be stated. This would often prove a very instructive lesson to breeders, who are generally somewhat ignorant of the influence exercised on the character of the progeny by the different sexes. The Arabs, with their celebrated horses, trace all through the female; while we, on the contrary, generally look for the characteristics of the sire to preponderate in the produce.

Amongst the South Downs the competition was excessively severe; perhaps,

on the whole, his Grace the Duke of Richmond's stock carried the palm, as they certainly obtained the greatest number of prizes. His Grace was, however, declared only second best in Classes 15 and 17, the principal premiums having been awarded in those classes to Mr. John Williams, of Buckland, near Faringdon, Berkshire, and Mr. J. V. Shelley. We congratulate the latter gentleman upon his succeeding, for the first time, in obtaining the leading prize in short-woollen-sheep, the value of which is enhanced on the present occasion by the severity of the competition, which we believe to have been unparalleled. Mr. Shelley's stock, exhibited both at the Smithfield and the Royal Agricultural Societies meetings, have for some years been characterised by great evenness of character, more so generally than those of his more fortunate competitors, where to be second best is no inconsiderable amount of praise. Mr. Sainsbury also showed some good stock.

The pigs are always a favourite description of stock to the amateur sight-seers at cattle shows. A man that would readily admit his insufficiency to judge of the points of a sheep or an ox, will willingly volunteer an opinion as to the merits of the grunters. Before making any further remarks, we must protest against a practice which has grown up of late years, of giving new titles to breeds of pigs solely because they happen to be reared in a particular locality, and not on account of possessing any marked character as to blood. The show of small porkers was neither more numerous nor of better quality than what we have previously witnessed. Those of Mr. Fisher Hobbs fully maintained their former character, but we are informed his best pig died in coming to the Exhibition. In Class 20, for pigs of any breed above half a year, and not above one year old, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Coate, of Hammon, Dorset, for 28 weeks and 6 days old improved Dorset pigs—why called improved Dorset we cannot

tell, as they were very similar to the improved Essex, and had all the characteristics of a mixed breed from Neapolitan and Chinese blood. His Royal Highness Prince Albert obtained the second prize for a pen of 38 weeks and 6 days old Yorkshire pigs, fed on meal and milk: this pen, taken as a whole, presented a set of the finest pigs for general use ever previously exhibited. His Royal Highness made his *début* as a successful exhibitor with specimens of the porcine race; and it must now be gratifying to the feelings of his Royal Highness to know, that the perfect animals which he has exhibited on the present occasion almost forbid the possibility of further improvement. The pigs under notice are well calculated for the cottager; and although milk and meal may not be so plentiful in the cottager's sty as in those pertaining to Windsor Castle, we will, nevertheless, venture to affirm, that, with fair management, these pigs will make good bacon hogs at from nine to twelve months old. The Earl of Radnor exhibited two pens of very fine pigs.

In the Gallery, a very large assortment of implements was exhibited. The only novelties which we noticed were a new and simple furze-bruising and cutting machine, which did its work in a most efficient manner; and also a novel cider-mill. The latter was worked something similar to a curd-breaking machine, and did a great amount of work with little labour, as compared with ordinary mills: every pipkin was completely cut, and the apples were reduced to a very fine pulp. Mr. White, of Holborn, was the manufacturer of these two useful machines.

Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Sons, of Half Moon-street, had their usual assortment of specimens of grain, grasses, &c., as well as of various agricultural seeds.

Mr. Skirving, of Liverpool, exhibited some specimens of the globe mangold-



CLASS 2. NO. 33.—EARL HARDWICKE'S OX.—PRIZE £30, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 3. NO. 52.—MR. HEATH'S OX.—PRIZE £25, AND SILVER MEDAL.

wurzel, of enormous dimensions; besides which, his purple-topped Swedes appeared exceedingly diminutive.

The following is a list of prizes awarded:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

Class 1.—The first prize of 30 sovereigns to No. 16, viz. to Mr. John Tucker, of Staplegrave, near Taunton—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Priscott, of Staplegrave; the second prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 8, viz. to Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage; the third prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 2, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

Class 2.—The first prize of 30 sovereigns to No. 33, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, of Wimpole, near Cambridge—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Hardwicke; the second prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 39, viz. to Mr. Henry Frampton, of Faringdon-road, Faringdon; the third prize of £5 to No. 24, viz. to the Marquis of Northampton, of Castle Ashby, Northampton.

Class 3.—The first prize of £25 to No. 52, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham, near Norwich—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Bill, of White-way Head, Ludlow, Salop; the second prize of £15 to No. 56, viz. to Mr. J. S. Bult, of Dodhill, Kingston, Taunton; the third prize of £5 to No. 45, viz. to Mr. James Clover, of Cressing St. Mary, Needham Market.

Class 4.—The first prize of £20 to No. 69, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Thomas Sheriff, of Buckton, near Ludlow, Hereford; the second prize of £10 to No. 79, viz. to Mr. J. S. Bult, of Dodhill, Kingston, Taunton.

Class 5.—The first prize of £15 to No. 85, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, of Packington, Coventry—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford; the second prize of £5 to No. 92, viz. to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Leyland, Taunton.

Class 6.—The prize of £10 to No. 101, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham, near Norwich.

COWS OR HEIFERS.

Class 7.—The first prize of £20 to No. 110, viz. to the Right Hon. Lord Ferversham, of Duncombe Park, Helmsley—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. Lord Ferversham; the second prize of £10 to No. 124, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Hingham, near Norwich; the third prize of £5 to No. 116, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 8.—The first prize of £20 to No. 138, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Hingham, near Norwich—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Nath. Cartwright, of Burgham, near Louth; the second prize of £10 to No. 129, viz. to Mr. J. H. Gurney, of Easton, near Norwich.

Class 9.—The first prize of £20 to No. 157, viz. to Mr. Thomas Aveling, of March, Isle of Ely, Cambridge—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Thomas Aveling; the second prize of £10 to No. 160, viz. to Mr. William Woodward, of Breedon's Norton, near Tewkesbury.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 10.—The first prize of £20 to No. 185, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, Worksop—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe; the second prize of £10 to No. 184, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford; the third prize of £5 to No. 187, viz. to Mr. J. S. Cranfield, of Harrowden, Bedford.

Class 11.—The first prize of £20 to No. 193, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter; the second prize of £10 to No. 192, viz. to Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford; the third prize of £5 to No. 198, viz. to Mr. Richard Newman, of Harrowden, near Bedford.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP (NOT BEING LEICESTERS).

Class 12.—The prize of £10 to No. 206, viz. to Mr. Robert Beman, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Robert Beman.

CROSS-BRED.

Class 13.—The first prize of £10 to No. 221, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham Market—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman; the second prize of £5 to No. 222, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon.

Class 14.—The prize of £10 to No. 232, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 15.—The first prize of £20 to No. 255, viz. to Mr. John Williams, of Buckland, near Faringdon—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Williams; the second prize of £10 to No. 256, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

Class 16.—The prize of £10 to No. 265, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Class 17.—The first prize of £20 to No. 268, viz. to Mr. J. V. Shelley, of Maresfield-park, Sussex—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. V. Shelley; the second prize of £10 to No. 269, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

SHORN-WOOLLED (NOT BEING SOUTH DOWNS).

Class 18.—The prize of £10—withheld.

PIGS.

Class 19.—The first prize of £10 to No. 298, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxted Lodge, near Colchester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs; the second prize of £5 to No. 289, viz. to Mr. W. M. Barber, of Langley Broom, near Slough.

Class 20.—The first prize of £10 to No. 307, viz. to Mr. John Coates, of Hammon, near Blandford—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Coates; the second prize of £5 to No. 304, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 21.—The prize of £5 to No. 311, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

GOLD MEDALS.

The gold medal for the best ox or steer in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to No. 52, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham, near Norwich.

The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in Classes 7, 8, and 9, to No. 138, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Hingham, near Norwich.

The gold medal for the best pen of long-wooled sheep in Classes 10, 11, and 12, to No. 185, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Worksop.

The gold medal for the best pen of short-wooled sheep in Classes 15, 16, and 18, to No. 255, viz. to Mr. John Williams, of Buckland, near Faringdon.

The gold medal for the best pen of pigs in Classes 19, 20, and 21, to No. 307, viz. to Mr. John Coate, of Hammon, near Blandford, Dorset.

EXTRA STOCK.

The silver medal for the best extra stock to No. 173, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Hingham, near Norwich.

The silver medal for the best long-wooled sheep in extra stock to No. 210, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-house, Stamford.

The silver medal for the best short-wooled sheep in extra stock to No. 281, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

The silver medal for the best cross-bred sheep in extra stock to No. 241, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock to No. 317, viz. to Mr. W. M. Barber, of Langley Broom, near Slough.

COMMENDATIONS.

Class 2.—The judges highly commend No. 25, Mr. R. Stratton's ox.

Highly commend Class 3 generally.

Class 5.—Commend No. 94, the Earl of Leicester's steer.

Class 6.—Commend No. 100, Mr. John Rob's ox.

Highly commend Class 7 generally.

Commend Class 8 generally.

EXTRA STOCK CATTLE.

Commend No. 176, Messrs. John and James Martin's ox.

Highly commend the show of Leicester sheep in all the classes.

EXTRA STOCK—CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

Commend No. 239, Mr. J. R. Overman's sheep.

Class 15.—Highly commend No. 252, Mr. Sainsbury's sheep.

Class 16.—Commend No. 261, Mr. Shelley's sheep.

Class 17.—Highly commend No. 270, the Earl of Chichester's sheep.

EXTRA STOCK (SHORT WOOLS).

Commend 277, Mr. Sainsbury's sheep; also 279, Mr. John Williams' sheep.

EXTRA STOCK—PIGS.

Class 19.—Highly commend No. 299, Mr. Barnard's pigs.

Class 20.—Highly commend No. 300, Mr. Rawlinson's pigs.

Class 21.—Highly commend No. 310, Mr. S. Druce, Jun.'s pigs.

Commend No. 313, Mr. W. Wood's pigs.

Commend No. 323, Mr. Coate's pigs.

Commend No. 324, Sir John Conroy's pigs.

Commend No. 327, Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs' pigs.

Judges of Cattle and Long-wooled Sheep—Messrs. Thomas Reynolds, Ralph Oldacre, and Samuel Wiley.

Judges of Cross-bred Sheep, Short-wools, and Pigs.—Messrs. Henry Lugar, Henry Fookes, and Arnold Denman.

At one o'clock the annual meeting of the members of the Club took place, at the Bazaar. The Duke of Richmond, President of the Club, occupied the chair.

The noble Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the members upon the distinguished honour conferred upon the Club by the visit of her most gracious Majesty and the Prince Consort on the previous day. He had it on command to communicate to them her Majesty's gracious approval of all she had witnessed; and he was sure that the countenance given to the Exhibition by the Queen's visit would have the effect of increasing their endeavours successfully to carry out the objects of the Smithfield Club.

This announcement was received with marked satisfaction by the members. The awards were then confirmed, and the officers of the Club re-elected. An alteration in the medal was also determined on. Up to this year the obverse has been formed by a medallion portrait of the late Earl Spencer. It was proposed and unanimously resolved that a new die should be made, with a portrait of his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the place of the inscription. The latter will in future be engraved round the edge of the medal.

The first two days the attendance was not numerous, but on Thursday it greatly increased. No inconsiderable amount of the spectators realised the poet's description—

Who drive fat oxen should themselves be fat.

The accompanying illustrations show the Bringing-in of the Implements for

Exhibition: among those shown are a Seed and Manure Drill, a Wheel Plough, a Threshing Machine, Hexagonal Harrows, &c. Next we have the arrival of a fine Fat Pig; the Bringing-in of a Hereford Ox; and the Carting away of the Pig. In the next page are portrayed some of the finest prizes.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

WITH THE NEXT NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

A GRAND CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

Containing several characteristic Engravings, including the following:—

Arrival of a Christmas-Parel Railway Train.

Hunting the Wren—a Christmas custom.

The Christmas Peal at Bow Church.

Original Song for Christmas, by CHARLES MACKAY; with Music by BLEWITT.

Christmas celebrated in Devonshire. Grocer's Shop on Christmas Eve.

"Frozen-out" Gardeners. Comic Illustrations of Christmas Life.

The "Christmas Joint." The Royal Kitchen in Windsor Castle.

Sketches of Christmas. (Whole page.) With other Illustrations by WILLIAM HARVEY, JOHN LEECH, BIRKET FOSTER, ALFRED CROWQUILL, and other popular Artists. To be accompanied by

CHRISTMAS TALES AND SKETCHES,

By Mrs. Howitt and Mrs. T. K. Hervey; Douglas Jerrold, William Carleton, Charles Mackay, John Oxenford, Horace Mayhew, Thomas Miller, A. R. Montaiba, J. A. Heraud, &c.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 21, will contain a splendid large Picture of the Presentation of the City Addresses to her Majesty, St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle; also, Engravings of the Presentations by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.—Third Sunday in Advent.

MONDAY, 16.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.

TUESDAY, 17.—Oxford Michaelmas Term ends. Sir H. Davy born, 1778.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ember Week. Bolivar died, 1830.

THURSDAY, 19.—Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, born, 1546; died, 1601.

FRIDAY, 20.—Louis Napoleon Buonaparte proclaimed President of France, 1848.

SATURDAY, 21.—St. Thomas. Shortest Day. Sun rises 8h. 6m., sets 3h. 51m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
b	m	b	m	b	m	b
10	21	20	11	50	Tide	0

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the weekly meeting of this society on Wednesday night, after the ballot for some new members, Mr. F. Crace Calvert, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, Manchester, read a very interesting paper, illustrated by diagrams and specimens of the various articles, on the bleaching of linen, cloth, calico, cotton, flax, and other fibres. In the course of his paper the professor recommended a further cultivation of flax in Ireland, so as to free this country from the necessity of a large importation of that article, which now annually takes place. He also showed that various important articles could be manufactured from flax, from the finest cambric to the fustian suitable for the labouring man's costume—some beautiful specimens of which were exhibited.

PATENT LAW REFORM.—On Monday night, a public meeting was held in Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform League. Mr. John Ellis presided. The chairman, at some length, detailed the proceedings which the League had already adopted. The second report of the provisional committee stated that a deputation of members of the association had been appointed to present the petition to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to direct immediate measures to protect inventions at the Great Exhibition, and to reform the patent laws, as applied to the public meeting held on the 23rd of October. The report then went on to state that the petition was transmitted to Sir George Grey for presentation to her Majesty. On the 11th November, the deputation was received by Sir George Grey and Mr. Labouchere. The Government having requested statements of the views of the committee, they were accordingly sent to the Home-office and the Board of Trade. In conclusion, the report said the committee found, that, to carry out the purposes of the League with energy and spirit, it required some extent of funds. They appealed, therefore, to the public for support; and they trusted that inventors and friends of reform would come forward, and not allow the cause to be crippled for want of funds. Several resolutions in accordance with the objects of the association were passed, and the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday evening at its rooms, 27, Regent-street; M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, and some new members admitted. The chairman, referring to the new code of law and procedure in the State of New York, which had been given to them by Mr. Field, one of the commissioners by whom that code was produced and laid before the state of New York, observed that the council thought it would be very desirable to institute an inquiry, by means of questions properly framed, to be dispersed through the great state of New York, for the purpose of learning from a sufficient number to be quite sure that they had gained an adequate knowledge what was the public opinion of the legal revolution, for he could call it by no other name, which had been wrought in the state. (Hear, hear.) Their indefatigable member, Mr. Stewart, had waited on Mr. Laurence, the American Minister in this country, and he had proffered his services to transmit any inquiries they may have to make; and they could not have a better channel of communication, as it would ensure careful examination of their questions from the countrymen of that gentleman. The principle upon which they had been framed was the following:—First, the attention of the reader was drawn to what must be the main object in every well-constituted system of jurisprudence; they wanted to know whether the new system had given facilities for bringing a cause speedily and clearly before the consideration of the judge, and for doing away with all other considerations whatever. (Hear, hear.) That object had not been obtained in our own system. It was difficult almost to credit the fact, that the English people, who boasted to be in the van of civilisation, could endure the system which at that very moment was in operation in their courts of law, and of the working of which the following account might be taken as a specimen. A tradesman in humble life brought an action on contract against a rich merchant in this city, and his commercial existence depended on the result. At the trial it was found that the contract was not framed in such a manner as exactly conformed with the evidence. Application was made for leave to make an amendment, and the judge granted an amendment, notwithstanding an objection that the amendment proposed was open to a special demurrer. The judge reserved the point for the consideration of the court in banc, which gave effect, as it was bound to do, to the demurrer. The plaintiff was nonsuited, and, consequently, ruined. He was driven to self destruction, and terminated his existence by laying himself down before a railway train. That was a result of a special demurrer, which, it might be well to add, was unlike a general demurrer, in not having anything whatever to do with the merits of the case. (Hear, hear.) It was neither more nor less than a piece of legal pedantry. (Hear, hear.) In the second place, they desired to know whether the practical working of this code had shortened the time of litigation in each suit. The third head of the queries related to the question of expense. Upon the abstract question of expense there could be no difference; but he (Mr. Hill) had often thought there existed a disposition to reduce too much the gains of the professional man. Now, a man must live by his labour; but he would say, simplify actions, and then the professional man would be relieved of much toil, and would be satisfied to receive smaller gains. (Hear, hear.) The number of actions would also be increased when the expense was diminished. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Stewart then moved a resolution to the effect that certain questions respecting the new code of the State of New York, and its practical operation, should be transmitted to Mr. Laurence, the American Minister, to be disseminated by him amongst the merchants and lawyers of the State of New York. The respondent was requested to reply to the following interrogatories, in addition to those mentioned by the chairman:—Whether he was acquainted with the New York system of procedure lately come into operation; whether he had been professionally engaged or interested in any cause arising under it; what was his opinion respecting the effect of the code in promoting or repressing litigation—whether the new system had been found to work inconveniently in bringing the parties to litigation—how far the principle of admitting interested witnesses should be carried to its full extent, by making parties competent to give evidence in their own cases—what obstacles still remained before a case could be decided solely on its own merits—whether the new system had been adopted in any other country—and whether the new course of procedure had diminished the income of professional men in a greater proportion than it had diminished their labour—whether the members of the legal profession were, as a body, favourable to the change—whether, having regard to the difficulties under the new course of proceeding, the respondent desired a return to the old system? Mr. Webster having seconded the resolution, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Creasy suggested, that a committee of the society might be usefully employed in selecting some portions of the New York code, with the view of giving publicity to them. The recommendation was formally approved. Mr. P. Taylor moved, that instructions should be given to the secretary to address a letter to the magistrates of the county courts, requesting them to state briefly whether, in their opinion, that part of the County Court Act operated well which permits parties to be witnesses in their own causes. The motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Massy moved, and Mr. Vansittart seconded, the adoption of the first report of the committee on common law as to pleading, &c., in the superior courts. The motion was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday evening—William Cubitt, Esq., president, in the chair—the discussion on Mr. Struve's paper on "The Ventilation of Collieries, theoretically and practically considered," was continued throughout the evening. In summing up the discussion, the evidence given before the House of Lords in 1849 was again minutely analysed, with the view of showing that the deductions previously drawn were not correct, inasmuch as the results obtained were owing to temperature, and not to the exhaustion caused by the steam-jet. It was considered that a current of air in the up-cast shaft of at least 18 feet per second was most desirable, to produce which a motive column of air of 137 feet would be requisite, and this could not be attained where ventilation by means of a furnace, or of a steam-jet at the bottom of the pit, was used, without raising the temperature to such a degree as would be impracticable in brattice shafts, or in shafts used for winding coals, or for the passage of men. It was then shown that the steam-jet applied at the top of the upcast shaft, and acting merely by rarefaction, would be too costly for general adoption; whereas, if the combined area of the pumps of Struve's mine ventilator was sufficiently large to equal the aggregate amount of the splittings of the colliery, it would only require one-sixth of one-horse power for every superficial foot of the upcast shaft. It was shown that no pulsation in the current of air was perceptible in the Eaglesbush Colliery (where Struve's mine ventilator had been in use nearly two years) at a greater distance than 100 yards from the machine, and could not, therefore, extend prejudicially into the workings. It was mentioned that two other machines, similar to those in use at the Eaglesbush Colliery, were in progress of construction for two collieries in the neighbourhood of Swansea. M. Leteret, an eminent mining engineer, had asserted that no similar machine to Mr. Struve's had ever been used in Belgium, and that he thought it, both for utility and economy, superior to any mechanical ventilation which had yet been introduced.

NORTH-STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS, BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the friends of the above schools was held at Crosby Hall, to receive the first annual report. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided, and he was supported by several ministers of Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, and that part of the metropolis. The report detailed the steps taken to establish the schools, which had been in progress since the year 1842, and it stated that the North-street schools now received 100 children daily. The committee were desirous to erect new schools. The expenditure amounted to £222 14s. 4d. There was (included in this) £19 3s. 3d., due to the treasurer. Among the receipts were £50 12s. in subscriptions and donations, £20 in pence from children, and £32 from the Ragged School Union.

WATERLOO-ROAD RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Tuesday morning a bazaar for the sale of various articles of use and ornament was held in the above school-rooms, which are situate under the Royal Infirmary in the Waterloo-road. The object was to effect the liquidation of the debt for rent, &c., with which these schools are at present encumbered. Among many of the articles exhibited were several dresses, &c., manufactured and presented by the teachers. The sale was well attended throughout the day, and from it and the subsequent meeting a considerable portion of the sum was realised.

THE LONDON FARMERS' CLUB.—The monthly meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, and comprised a full attendance. The subject, which was introduced by Mr. J. C. Nesbit, was, "The qualities of different kinds of food, and the best methods of fattening stock." The argument advanced was, the importance of apportioning the various descriptions of food in accordance with their chemical elements, in order to the production of flesh as well as fat, and the keeping the animal in health. Messrs. Shaw, W. Bennett, Mechi, Pawlett, R. Smith, and Williams took part in the discussion, which terminated in the adoption, on the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. W. Bennett, of a resolution affirming the importance of the subject, and the agreement of the principles laid down with the experience of the meeting.

THE PROTECTIONISTS.—A meeting of the National Protection Association was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday; Geo. F. Young, Esq., in the chair; at which a kind of address, to be forwarded to the various local associations, was agreed to, to the effect that another trial should be given to the House of Commons; but if nothing was done for the protection of British labour and capital in the early part of the session, a general meeting of delegates from all parts of the kingdom should be convened, to adopt ulterior measures, the nature of which was not, however, indicated. The meeting was very thinly attended, and the whole of the proceedings were extremely spiritless.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—A general meeting of the friends and patrons of this charity took place on Thursday, at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill; the Right Hon. Lord Radstock in the chair. It appeared from the statement laid before the meeting, that the number of pupils had gradually increased from fifteen males to seventy males and eighty-one females; and a manufactory had been established, where articles made entirely by them had been sold last year for £1233 6s. 10d. The receipts for the last six months amounted to £3498, and the expenditure to £3482, leaving a balance of £16. The statement of accounts was adopted, and a resolution passed empowering the trustees to sell out £1000 stock in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent., to meet the bills due after Christmas. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

SERVANTS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society, whose establishments, recently removed from Cork-street to Great Marlborough-street, have been personally inspected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, be in future styled the Servants' Royal Provident and Benevolent Society.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—This magnificent and enduring monument of the genius of Sir Christopher Wren will in a few days be re-opened for public worship, having undergone various improvements and alterations, with a view to restore the church to that state in which the great architect originally left it.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—Two cases of Finnish Testaments have arrived by the vessel *Bulfinch*, from St. Petersburg, which are intended for gratuitous distribution by the British and Foreign Bible Society. A case of French Testaments has arrived by a steamer from Calais, and four cases of Swedish Bibles and Testaments have subsequently arrived by a vessel from Stockholm, which are intended to be disposed of in the same laudable manner, and the Lords of the Treasury have given their sanction for the free delivery of the whole of the books to the society for the purpose mentioned.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Sunday evening the Rev. John Jessopp, M.A., chaplain to his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and morning preacher at the Asylum for female orphans, delivered an admirable sermon at Trinity Church, Trinity-square, Newington, in aid of the funds of this institution, which was established in 1827, for allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, and to single females, daughters of such classes of society. The reverend minister took his text from Gen. i. 1:—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth;" concluding his discourse with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the institution, and which produced a liberal collection at the doors.

THE SOUTHWARK FUND.—On Sunday, sermons in aid of this fund for building schools and churches in Southwark and adjacent parishes, were preached in all the churches and chapels of the deanery of Southwark by the special desire of the diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and also by desire of the Lord Bishop of London in those of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, which belongs to the diocese of London, but is included in the operation of the Southwark Fund. The Southwark Fund was first opened in 1845, to supply the spiritual and educational deficiencies of the densely-thronged and ill-provided district on the south side of the Thames, where, with a population of 320,000, there was only church accommodation for 40,000, and school provision for less than 9000. After great exertion, a sum amounting to £30,000 was contributed with a view to remedy this evil, by means of which six churches and eleven sets of schools have in a great measure been erected; the former supplying accommodation for 5738, and the schools for 3532: but still further accommodation, in churches for 60,000, and in schools for 25,000, is required. The balance at present in the hands of the committee is so small that they cannot contemplate more than the erection of one more church, and two more sets of schools, and therefore they most earnestly appeal to Christian sympathy and liberality. At the parish church of Streatham, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached yesterday, taking his text from St. John, xii. 32—"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." His Grace, in allusion to the all-absorbing question as to the recent Papal aggression, took occasion to observe that the most effective way to arrest the onward march of Popery was to promote the extension of schools and churches. The collection at the doors amounted to £73 4s. 10d. At the parish church of Newington, the Lord Bishop of Newington, the Lord Bishop of Winchester delivered a most eloquent discourse from the Ephesians, ii. 19, 20, and 21. Here the collection amounted to no less than £151 19s. 9d. At the parish church of Camberwell, a sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, who took his text from Exodus, xxxv, 21, 22; and the collection resulting therefrom amounted to £73 6s. 1d. At the parish church of Lambeth, the Lord Bishop of Oxford had arranged to preach, but at ten o'clock in the morning a special messenger arrived, with a communication that his Lordship had been taken alarmingly ill with a sudden attack of bronchitis, by which he was entirely deprived of his voice for the present; the sermon was accordingly delivered by the Rev. J. C. Brown, from Nehemiah, iv. 6. The collection amounted to £27 8s. 7d. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey preached at Camden Church, Camberwell; and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Middlesex, at Trinity Church, Trinity-square. At the former £65 was collected, and at the latter £62. Among the eminent ministers who officiated for the cause were the Rev. T. Dale, at St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill; the Rev. C. B. Dalton, St. George's, Camberwell; the Rev. H. Melville, St. Saviour's, Southwark; and the Rev. Daniel Moore, St. Matthew's, Brixton. The total amount collected is stated to exceed £1200. The various preachers took occasion to urge strongly the opposition to Papal doctrines by increasing the number of churches and schools.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On and after the 15th instant mails will be made up monthly for the Cape of Good Hope, to be conveyed from Plymouth by the packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, under contract with her Majesty's Government. All letters and newspapers addressed to the Cape of Good Hope, as well as those for Sierra Leone, which have hitherto been sent, as a general rule, by one of her Majesty's ships despatched at the beginning of each month to the west coast of Africa, will be forwarded, on and from the 15th instant, by the contract packets from Plymouth, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent. Letters and newspapers for the Cape de Verd Islands, also, will be forwarded by these packets, as well as by the new line of Brazil packets about to commence running next month, according as such correspondences may be posted in time for either line of packets. The mails to be conveyed by the general screw steam-ships will be made up in London on the evening of the 14th of each month, and in Plymouth on the morning of the 15th. Those post-masters whose instructions direct them to send their letters for Plymouth by cross post, will, of course, forward the correspondence intended for these mails in the same manner. The postage chargeable on letters and newspapers, which must in each case be paid in advance, will be as follows; viz. On letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to the Cape of Good Hope or Sierra Leone, ls. 1d.; newspapers free; letters to the Cape de Verds, ls. 1d.; newspapers, 2d.

THE CUSTOMS AND THE DOCKS.—It is stated that the Customs authorities are preparing, with all possible dispatch, to bring the differences between themselves and the London and St. Katherine Dock companies to an issue. Difficulties have, however, arisen in connexion with some of the goods under seizure, the Dock Company not alone claiming them, but also other parties, who assert as merchants the right and title to them. It is anticipated some very curious disclosures will be made when the whole investigation becomes public. The late police-office investigations prove that good reasons exist for assuming that felonies have not been uncommon at the docks.

DISCOVERY OF AN EXTENSIVE ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—One of the largest seizures made since the capture of the Globe-road Distillery was effected on Wednesday by a body of the K division of police, led by Messrs. Benjamin J. Elmy, and Frederick Pargeter, of the Inland Revenue department. The building in which the seizure was made stands in George-street, Bethnal-green, and has been used as a sugar-house, and the occupiers professed still to carry on a branch of the sugar-refining business. The passage to the interior was by narrow boards over a well of great depth. This was safely crossed, and in the basement and first-floor the most legitimate processes were being conducted. In the cellar, which was without windows or any aperture for the admission of light, they found a brick building, to be entered only by a strong iron door. This having obstructed the officers a long time, was finally forced, and a well-constructed and expensive copper still in full work was discovered. To get rid at once of waste and odour, a communication with the common sewer was made by means of a lead pipe. Some conception of the extent of the concern may be formed from the fact that one iron pan employed weighed several tons, and took twelve men several hours to remove it from its fittings. The whole plant of tubs, vats, pans, and other vessels, was then seized and carried to the Excise warehouse, in Broad-street, in several waggons. Two Germans found on the premises, named Schulze and Spracht, were given into custody.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—The variance for a long time existing between the Court of Assistants of this company and its Captain-General, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, each having a party among the members of the body, appears likely to terminate speedily. Although many minor matters have been mixed up in the dissensions which have taken place; the chief cause of complaint against his Royal Highness was the Royal warrant withdrawing from the company the privilege of electing its own officers, and vesting their nomination in the Crown. The mingling of a military constitution with civil rights in the property of the company has also contributed to the discord referred to. On November 9th his Royal Highness addressed a long and conciliatory letter to the president of the company, in which he expressed the warmest anxiety to see the existing irritation allayed, admitting to the fullest extent all rights to which the Court can pretend, and leaving it to the company to decide whether the present unhappy state of things was to be prolonged, in which case he would have but one course to take, viz. separate himself from the company. The Court, upon this, met, and resolved to send no more addresses to his Royal Highness. On Friday night, a general meeting of the corps took place in the great hall of the company's armoury, in Finsbury, for the purpose of electing the Court of Assistants and other officers. At this meeting (which was presided over by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.) a ballot was taken, and the result was the overthrow of most of the members forming the Court, and the election of others in favour of the Prince's views. The result was hailed with great cheering.

THE LONDON FARMERS' CLUB.—The monthly meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, and comprised a full attendance. The subject, which was introduced by Mr. J. C. Nesbit, was, "The qualities of different kinds of food, and the best methods of fattening stock." The argument advanced was, the importance of apportioning the various descriptions of food in accordance with their chemical elements, in order to the production of flesh as well as fat, and the keeping the animal in health. Messrs. Shaw, W. Bennett, Mechi, Pawlett, R. Smith, and Williams took part in the discussion, which terminated in the adoption, on the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. W. Bennett, of a resolution affirming the importance of the subject, and the agreement of the principles laid down with the experience of the meeting.

THE CHARTER HOUSE.—Thursday being the founder's day, the customary celebration took place at the Charter House, Carthusian-square. The aged brethren, eighty in number, assembled in the upper hall, and having partaken of an excellent dinner, drank to the memory of the benevolent founder of the institution, and the health of the master and other officials. At four o'clock divine service was performed, and an excellent sermon preached by the Rev. E. Bode, M.A. The Latin oration was then delivered in the Governor's room by the successful scholar, Mr. F. M. Stopford (son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stopford), who was admitted into the institution on the nomination of her Majesty. The young gentleman was highly gratified on his success; and his purse, with which he goes to Christchurch, Oxford, amounted to £241, of which her Majesty subscribed £50. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a dinner, at which about 100 Carthusians sat down, presided over by the Master (the Ven. Archdeacon Hale).

The Queen has directed letters-patent to be issued, conferring upon the Right Hon. Sir R. M. Rolfe the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Cranworth of Cranworth, in the county of Norfolk.

On Monday evening a literary entertainment, in aid of the funds of the East Islington Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, took place at the Birkbeck Schoolroom, Windsor-street, Lower-road, Islington. Mr. T. W. Cave took the chair, and briefly explained the laudable objects of the entertainment. A variety of recitations were then delivered and dramatic scenes enacted, much to the satisfaction of the company; and the evening passed off in a manner which was calculated to advance the interests of the association.

LAMBETH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The foundation-stone of the new National Schools, to be erected near the church, in Carlisle-street, Lambeth, was laid on Wednesday, by the Rev. C. B. Dalton, the rector. The district is a very poor one, and much good will result from the increased facilities thus afforded to the lower classes, of procuring for their children a sound religious education, based upon the principles of the Church of England.

CLOCK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—An ingenious artisan of Dudley is at present engaged in constructing a very curious clock, which is intended for the Great Exhibition of 1851, its chief peculiarity being the length of time it runs without winding. The clock occupies in standing only eight superficial inches, the motive power is only 28 lb., and yet the machinery is so nicely constructed, that it will take 426 days to run it down; consequently, the second hand will make 613,440 revolutions, and the balance 147,225,600 vibrations in the above time.

COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE.—A large meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras was held on Monday in the vestry at Camden-town, to urge on the Government the necessity of supporting a bill for giving to ratepayers a control over the county expenditure. Mr. Fraser, senior churchwarden, presided. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted, and a local committee was appointed to assist the movement.

THE WEST INDIA DOCK RAILWAY.—Another portion of this railway, which is intended to connect the London and North-Western Railway with the East and West India Docks at Blackwall, was opened for public traffic on Monday. The extension opened is to Camden-town, the station being near the Eagle.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A collision occurred on the London and North-Western Railway on Saturday evening, under circumstances that deserve especial notice. The Tring train, due at Euston-square at a quarter to nine P.M., reached the Harrow side of the Primrose-hill Tunnel, when some fog-signals exploded, and the train stopped close to the signal-hut there. On this spot it stood for a very considerable time, but was at length moved some short distance within the tunnel, and then again stopped. Two faster trains were becoming rapidly due, and the condition of the passengers became more and more perilous. Still the train stood still for a period that seemed hours, which, in fact, was, it is stated, full fifty minutes, when the expected shock came, the following train entering the tunnel, and running into the carriages waiting there. The collision was so severe, that



VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.—THE "PARTING CHEER."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.

The visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the works in Hyde-Park was particularly interesting. Independently of his attendance there, as President of the Royal Commission, to determine the character of the proposed decoration of the interior, he came to witness one of the most skilful and delicate processes employed in the construction of the vast edifice, viz., the elevation of two of the semicircular ribs, forming, when glazed, the roof of the transept, and surmounting the loftiest trees on the ground. We have mentioned, in our notice of the progress, &c., of the Exhibition, the manner of depositing these ribs in their places.

After his Royal Highness's minute inspection of the whole of the structure, the carriage drew up for his departure, when, at the peal of a large bell, the whole of the men employed, some 2000 in number, came swarming into a semicircle round the spot where the carriage stood. Just then a brewer's dray, laden with 250 gallons of beer, entered the gates, and was received with loud cheers. As the Royal carriage was driven off, hurrahs were vigorously given, to the manifest pleasure of the Prince, who repeatedly acknowledged them.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 434.)

RAISING THE RIBS OF THE TRANSEPT ROOF.

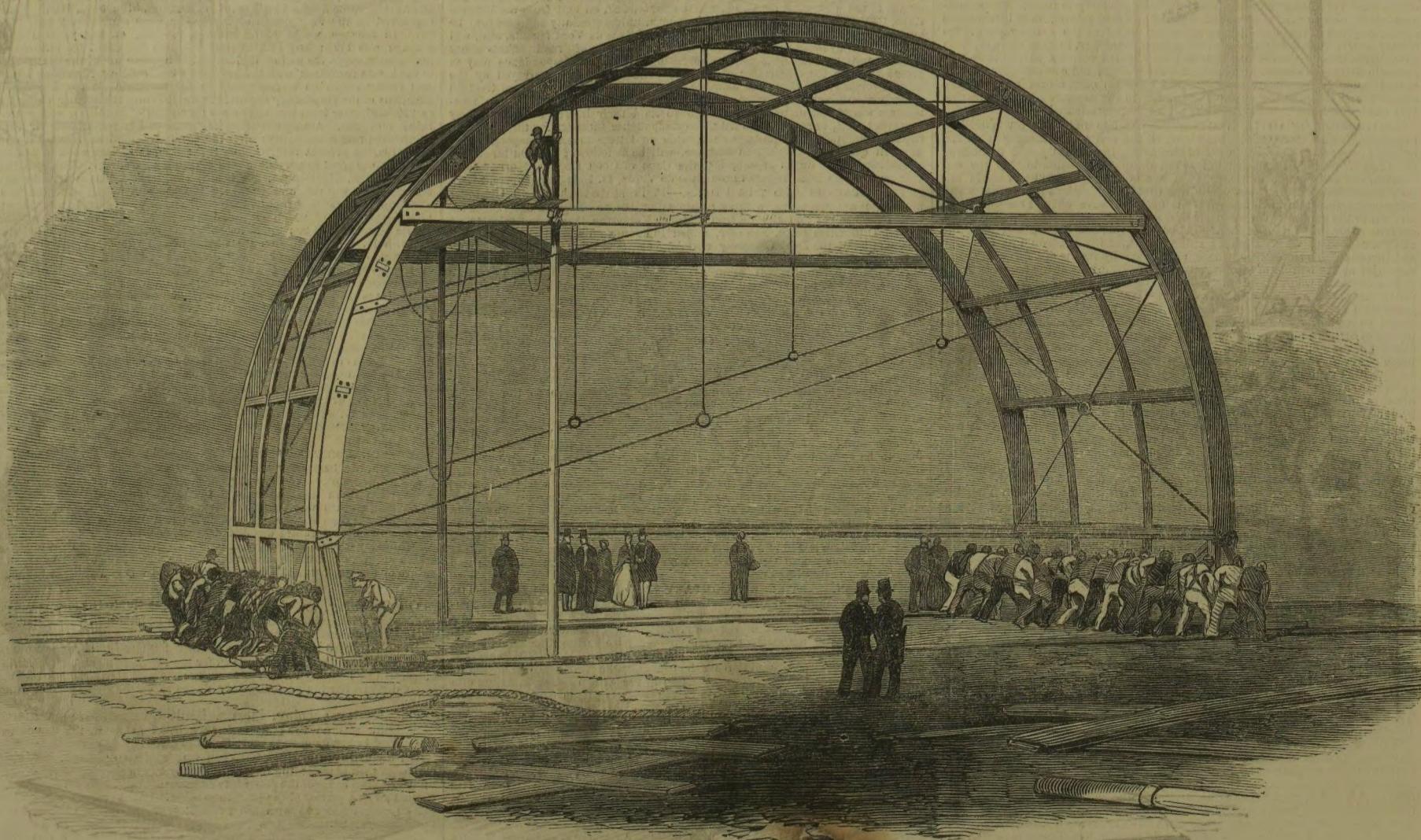
We have all along considered the raising of the vast ribs of timber to form the roof of the transept, by far the most difficult of the operations to be performed in the construction of the Palace of International Industry. Great, however, as appeared the difficulties in accomplishing this operation, or rather series of operations, all the ribs, 16 in number, have been in eight days fixed in their places, and afford some notion of what the effect of the interior of the transept will be when entirely completed. The idea of a transept was a happy one—it changes the whole character of the interior of the building.

We wish those who have not the opportunity of witnessing the busy scenes daily enacted in all parts of the works, thoroughly to comprehend, by means of our Illustrations and descriptions, the truly animating and exciting spectacle of two thousand men engaged in their various occupations, all lending their aid towards the accomplishment of the great design: perhaps the gangs of men engaged in raising the monster ribs presented upon the whole the most picturesque

appearance; the peculiar character and cut of the "long-shore men engaged in this particular service, from their capacity of handling and hauling ropes, and of managing hoisting tackle, added considerably to the general effect.

The ribs of the transept may be compared to the ribs of the centering of a semicircular arch of 72 feet span. Every one engaged in engineering works knows the amount of skill required, and the great caution to be exercised, in putting together the temporary support of a stone arch while under construction. Piles are driven into the bed of the river, to support longitudinal and cross timbers; and on these, again, are framed various timbers, placed vertically, horizontally, and diagonally, and technically known as trusses, which support the ribs. But in the present case no such support can be obtained: the whole strength must be chiefly in the ribs themselves, which are required to be suspended by ropes, and raised bodily in pairs from the ground, to a height, in the first instance, of nearly 70 feet, without any scaffolding whatever. The weight of a pair of these ribs, when connected together, ready to be raised, is eight tons; and as there are altogether eight pairs of ribs, there will be a load of 64 tons in this semicircular roof, independently of the intermediate timbers and the glass.

The vertical supports for the roof consist of cast-iron columns, already described, placed one above another in three tiers—sixteen in each tier on either side. Above the top tier are fixed the trussed



MOVING A PAIR OF TRANSEPT RIBS, FRAMED TOGETHER, PREVIOUS TO HOISTING.



RAISING THE RIBS OF THE TRANSEPT ROOF.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW SYSTEM OF CIRCULAR FORTIFICATION.—It may interest our military readers to know that a model in sand, on a large scale, of Mr. Ferguson's new system of circular fortification, has been prepared by Professor Cook and his assistants at the Military College, at Addiscombe. It was exhibited and explained by the cadets at the annual examination on Monday last.

REINFORCEMENT OF ROYAL ARTILLERY AT PORTSMOUTH.—The garrison of Portsmouth is to be increased by an additional company of Royal Artillery from Woolwich. That force will then amount to four companies to be stationed at that place.

The Company of Royal Sappers and Miners stationed at Portsmouth has been placed under orders to proceed to Malta.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE EAST INDIA MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.—The usual half-yearly examination of the students of this college took place on Monday, in the presence of Sir J. W. Hogg, chairman of the East India Company, and a large number of officers of its service. The examination was conducted by Major-General Sir Charles Paisley, and the answers were regarded as indicating satisfactory progress in the military science. The Public Examiner reported that he could recommend to the military committee cadets for the engineers, ten for the artillery, and seventeen for the infantry service.

THE REGIMENTS ORDERED FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—The following is the order in which these regiments will embark for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. The exact dates of embarkation cannot be given, as the dates first named are seldom adhered to; but arrangements will be made so that tonnage will be provided for all the regiments by the end of February next. 30th Regiment will embark in January, and 47th Regiment about the middle, for Corfu; 41st and 49th Regiments will embark about the end of January, for Corfu; 55th and 74th Regiments will embark in January, for Gibraltar; 92nd Regiment will embark early in February, for Corfu; 3rd and 67th Regiments will embark end of February, for Malta.

THE ADMIRALTY PACKET SERVICE.—The only remaining service now performed by the Admiralty vessels is that between Dover and Calais, Dover and Ostend, and between Malta and Alexandria. It is understood, however, the South-Eastern Railway Company will, at the ensuing session, stimulate their friends to suggest to Parliament that the recommendations of the select committee on the subject should be attended to in respect of the services above mentioned; and we understand the railway company are prepared to show that the work can be performed in these, as in all other lines of mail service, at a much less cost than is incurred by the Admiralty, taking into account the heavy expenses for Royal dockyard work, and wear and tear of the ships employed.

THE TURKS AT PORTSMOUTH.—The Turkish officers belonging to the two men-of-war in Portsmouth harbour have visited, during the past week, nearly all the departments in Portsmouth Dockyard and the Clarence Victualling-yard, under the guidance of Lieutenant Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., R.N. Except the Captain, their uniform is copied from the English, viz. blue surtout coat, blue trousers, waist-belt, and sword. Their seamen have also been a good deal on shore on leave. They all wear blue trousers, with brown jackets, and, except their Captain, assimilate the other parts of their dress to the English fashion, which deprives them of their otherwise picturesque appearance. They spend a good deal of money on shore. They receive some vegetables and some meat on board; but they brought about two hundred quarters of wheat, which they have ground ashore, which supplies them with bread and flour. The wheat is of a most ordinary nature, long and horny in the corn, more like oats than wheat. The Turkish officers have been most courteous to their English visitors; but on Fridays and Saturdays, which days are appointed to abolition and religious observances, they are "not at home."

THE HONG-KONG COMMAND.—A general officer has at length been found to accept the command at Hong-Kong: Major-General William Jervois, K.H., late of the 8th Foot, is to be appointed commander at that station.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—The following general officers have received an augmentation of £100 per annum each to the allowance hitherto made to them as rewards for distinguished services:—Majors-General Money, C.B.; Ewart, C.B.; Proctor, C.B.; Sir Francis Cockburn; Parkinson, C.B.; and Llwynn, C.B.

ADMIRALTY INSPECTION AT WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday, a Board of Admiralty, composed of the First Lord, Rear-Admiral Dundas, Captain Houston Stewart, and Mr. Parker, arrived at the Royal Marine Barracks, at Woolwich, soon after eleven A.M.; and, having inspected the troops, the barracks, and infirmary, proceeded to the Dock-yard, where they partook of luncheon with Commodore Eden, and then inspected the smith-shops, boat-house, rigging-house, and mast-house; after which their Lordships went on board the *Locust* steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander Curtis, in the basin, where Mr. Hale exhibited to their Lordships the method for discharging rockets made on his plan from a ship's side. After this their Lordships visited the apprentices' school, when the First Lord pointed out to the pupils, in a very feeling manner, the great advantage they must derive from the education bestowed upon them by the public, and urged them to show by their conduct that they were grateful. Their Lordships then inspected the works in progress at the factory, and finally left at four P.M.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As we mentioned in our last, the Newby Steeple-Chase, fixed for Friday next, is the only event of the kind in the calendar on this side of Christmas; it excites no interest whatever. The coursing réunions for next week are average in number, but of no public importance. Belford, Penryhn (Wales), Combermere, and Middleham, all commence on Tuesday; the South Lancashire (at Chatsworth) and the Scorton (at Catterick), on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The following were the closing quotations this afternoon:—
WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPEL-CHASE.
5 to 2 agst Peter Simple | 8 to 1 agst Vain Hope | 8 to 1 agst Maurice Daley
5 to 2 agst Peter Simple | 8 to 1 agst Vain Hope | 8 to 1 agst Maurice Daley
HURDLE RACE.
5 to 2 agst St. Heller | 7 to 2 agst The General | 6 to 1 agst Vesta
to 1 agst Grecian | 7 to 1 agst Primo Minister | 45 to 1 agst Constellation
13 to 1 — Newminster

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The favourable nature of the Continental intelligence arriving so opportunely at the close of the Consol Account, to which must be added a demand for Money Stock, have together tended to raise prices, and assist the speculators for the rise. Consequently, on Monday, the Market opened with Consols marking the advanced quotation of 97½, closing at 97¾. On Tuesday, the opening price was 97½, followed by an advance to 98½. This was again improved on the following day, 98½ to 99 being quoted; and on Thursday, Consols were done at 99½ for Money. The settling on Wednesday showed a large Bull account, "continuations" fetching about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. An old and respected member of the Stock Exchange was announced unable to meet his engagements on Thursday, from causes arising out of the settlement. Exchequer Bills have not varied, and India Bonds are about previous rates. The books for transfer of Consols closed on Thursday, and will open (with the other stocks now closed) on the 16th January. At the end of the week the official list gave the following quotations:—Bank Stock, 213½; Reduced, 97½; Consols, 98½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99½; New Five per Cent. Annuities, 124½; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7 13-16; Ditto, Thirty years, October 10, 1859, 7 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 85 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 85 pm; Bank Stock for Account, 214; Consols for Account, 93½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 67 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 67 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 67 pm.

The Foreign Market has been buoyant, prices, in several instances, displaying an upward tendency. Russian has advanced to 109 for the Five per Cents, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents to 97½. In Mexican much speculation has prevailed, and the rise upon the opening prices of the week has been above 2½ per cent. Intelligence *videlicet* New York was received on Thursday, relative to a settlement of the debt, the bill having passed the Senate according to the terms agreed upon in the Chamber of Deputies. The foreign debt is to be settled by giving the creditors (they being willing) an order for 2,500,000 dollars of the American indemnity, and reducing the interest to three per cent on the capital of something over ten millions. To pay this three per cent, twenty-five per cent. on the duties at the frontier Custom-house, sixty-five per cent. on the duties on exports from the Pacific, and five per cent. on those from the Gulf ports, are mortgaged, besides the other national revenues whenever these do not suffice. Towards the close of business, however, a slight reaction occurred. The last list of prices generally is as follows:—Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent, 17½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 34½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 80½; Ditto, Deferred, 36½; Portuguese, Converted, 1841, 34½; Russian Bonds, 109; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 182½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 39½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 31½; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 89½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 68½; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 88½.

Great buoyancy has existed in the Share Market, prices not only having considerably advanced, but continuing to be well maintained. Orders from the north have had an influence, and the amount of business transacted on behalf of the public in North-Western, Great Western, South-Western, Midlands, and South-Eastern, may be regarded as an indication, that, taking the relative value of money into consideration, all are fair objects of investment. The last prices are: Aberdeen, 11½; Ditto, Preference, 14½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 10½; Do., £10 Preference, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Do., Preference, 13½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 23; East Anglian (£25, L. and E. and L. and D.), 3½; Ditto (£18, E. and II.), 2½; Ditto (£3 10s.), Six per Cent. Preference, 1½; Eastern Counties, 6; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, par; Ditto, New Preference, Six per Cent., 10½ x d; Eastern Union, B and C, Shares 4½; East Lancashire, 12½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 30½; Great Northern, 17; Ditto, Halves, A, Deferred, 5½; Ditto, Halves, B, Six per Cent., 11½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 57; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 13; Ditto, Fifths, 4½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, Six per Cent., 130; Ditto, West Riding Union, 5½; Leeds and Bradford, 96½; Leeds and Thirsk, 14½; London

and Blackwall, 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 86½; London and North-Western, 127; London and North-Western, New Quarters, 21½; Ditto, Fifths, 17½; Ditto, £10 Shares, M. and B. (C.), 3½; London and South-Western, 77; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 18½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 10½; Midland, 48; Ditto, £50 shares, 15½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 128; Norfolk, 21½; North British, 8½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16½; Preston and Wyre, 43; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Royston and Hitchin, 7½; Ditto, Shepreth Extension, 3½; Scottish Central, 13½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6 dis.; Ditto, Class B, 5½ dis.; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), Halves, 6½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South Devon, 13½; South Eastern, 22; South Wales, 23½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19; Ditto and Newcastle Extension, 14; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase or Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 23½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Boulogne and Amiens, 8½; Central of France (Orléans and Vierzon), 16½; Luxembourg, 2½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 15½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Orléans, 34; Paris and Rouen, 25; Paris and Strasbourg, 9; Rouen and Havre, 10; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the supply of English wheat on sale here during the present week has been small, the demand for all descriptions has ruled heavy, at rarely stationary prices. Fine foreign wheats have mostly sold at previous currencies; but damp and inferior qualities have ruled almost nominal. Fine barley has changed hands freely; other kinds slowly, at late rates. There has been a fair inquiry for malt, at extreme quotations. From their scarcity, oats have advanced fully 6d per quarter. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, next to nothing has been done.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 45s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 35s to 44s; rye, 25s to 26s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 41s to 49s; brown ditto, 42s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 53s; Chevalier, 51s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 29s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 33s; white, 29s to 30s; boilers, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Norfolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per barrel. **Foreign:** French red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover and canary seeds move off steadily, at late rates; but all other articles are extremely dull, and almost nominal.

Linenseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 45s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 7s. Tares, 9s to 10s to 11s per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £25 to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 28s to 30s to 49s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 4s to £5 0s per ton. **Canary,** 45s to 52s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 2d; barley, 24s 7d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 24s 3d; beans, 35s 5d; peas, 29s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 2d; barley, 24s 3d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 25s 3d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 29s 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Peas.—Public sales of 4000 packages have passed off heavily. In the private market fine new Congous are worth 1s 8d to 1s 10d per lb. Green qualities command very little attention.

Sugar.—Most kinds have been in improved request this week, and, in some instances, grainy parcels have commanded a trifling more money. Refined goods firm, and brown lumps are worth 49s 6d to 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—The demand for good ordinary Ceylon has slackened at 54s to 55s per cwt.

Rice.—Our market still continues heavy, and to effect large sales, lower rates must be submitted to. Carolina has been withdrawn at 19s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—In Irish butter very little is doing, yet prices are mostly supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 80s to 86s; Waterford, 74s to 76s; Cork, 80s; Limerick, 72s to 76s per cwt.

Fine weekly. Dorset is selling at 94s to 96s per cwt; fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen lbs. The bacon market is heavy, at a fall in a few of 2s per cwt. Waterford singed, sizeable, 45s to 48s; heavy, 42s; Limerick sizeable, 42s to 44s; heavy, 40s; Belfast short middles, 33s to 36s; and tories, 40s to 42s per cwt. Fine hams are quite as dear as last week; but all other articles command very little attention.

Oats.—As is usually the case at this period of the year, our market is in a very inactive state, and prices have a downward tendency.

Tallow.—There is rather more doing in this article, at very full prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s to 37s 2d per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 1s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 0s; and straw, £1 0s to £1 6s per load.

Hops.—Fine hops are in moderate request, at last week's prices. In other kinds next to nothing is doing.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales—at which nearly 28,000 bales were disposed of, at an advance of 2d per lb—the demand by private contract has ruled inactive. Prices, however, are firmly supported.

Potatoes.—Although the demand is by no means active, prices have advanced from 5s to 10s per ton. York Regents are now worth 95s to 100s per ton.

Smithfield.—For each kind of stock the demand has ruled exclusively heavy, at drooping prices.

Beef.—From 2s 4d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; pork, 2s 6d to 4s 8s, per lb, to sink off. The great market will be held on Monday next.

Nevigate and Leadenhall.—The supplies having considerably exceeded the demand, the quotations have ruled in favour of the butchers:—

Beef.—From 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s 2d per lb by the carcass.

R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 6.

10th Dragoons: Lieut C H S G Lord Garvagh to be Captain, vice Webb; Cornet H Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Garvagh. **3d Foot:** Lieut W Powall to be Captain, vice Chamberlain; Ensign J Lewes to be Lieutenant, vice Pownall. **17th:** Cadet H M Stapleton to be Ensign, vice Kirby. **18th:** Ensign G Lidwell to be Lieutenant, vice Dawson. **28th:** Capt T Maunsell to be Captain, vice Stevens. **32d:** Captain C Steevens to be Captain, vice Maunsell. **37th:** Quartermaster R Bunn to be Quartermaster, vice Chisholm. **4th:** Captain C W Dunbar Stavely to be Major, vice Moore; Captain J G Lubbock to be Captain, vice W Steevens. **48th:** Lieut C R Chichester to be Captain, vice Warburton; Ensign H G Wilby to be Lieutenant, vice Chichester. **53rd:** Capt P W S Ross to be Captain, vice Chester. **73rd:** W H Bolton to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice A J Fraser. **78th:** Ensign J Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Fellowes. **85th:** Capt J Chester to be Captain, vice Ross. **91st:** Ensign and Adjutant F Boehmer to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign A W Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Metcalfe. **97th:** Ensign W R Anneley to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. **99th:** Ensign F S Gaynor to be Lieutenant, vice Mends. **UNATTACHED.**—Lieut E Fellowes to be Captain.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Biff, &c. Scribe could not confine himself to the parable, having to find incidents for five acts, and he has, therefore, with his usual ingenuity, added many incidents to the scriptural story. The chief characters are thus distributed:—*Azael* (the Prodigal Son), M. Roger; *Ruben* (his father), M. Massol; *Boccharis* (High Priest), M. Obin; *Jephélie* (betrothed to *Azael*), Mdlle. Dameron; *Néphéle* (the Egyptian), Madame Laborde; *Lia* (a Bayadère), Mdlle. Plunkett. The first act is in the Canton of Gessen—a patriarchal tent scene by Despechin. Here *Azael* is tempted by two adventurers from the city of Memphis, *Anenophis* and *Néphéle*, to quit his pastoral life, and accompany them to see the world—that is, Memphis, thus described:—

La ville éternelle,
Riante et belle,
Où l'or étincelle
De tout côté.

The curious bit in this first act is that the fair *Jephélie* supports *Azael's* suit with her father, *Ruben*, to allow the son “à suivre sa pensée, à n'écouter que ses goûts,” and so *Azael* leaves his home with the caravan, having a scarf from his lady love. In the second act there is a lapse of three months. *Azael* is in the full tide of dissipation at Memphis, and falls in love with a dancing Bayadère, *Lia*, which provokes the jealousy of *Néphéle*. A fine scene occurs in which *Ruben* seeks his son, whom he does not recognise under the Egyptian costume; and he is told that *Azael* is dead. In the third act, one of Martin's pictures is realised in the interior of the temple, painted by Cambon. Here are the orgies of the priests, who eat the ox Apis sacrificed to obtain the overflowing of the Nile. *Azael* and *Jephélie*, who has accompanied *Ruben*, undergo many perils; the former being eventually thrown into the Nile by the orders of *Boccharis*. In the fourth act, in the Desert, painted by Thierry, *Azael* is seen as a camel-driver, not as a keeper of pigs, and is humiliated by the scoffs of *Néphéle* and *Anenophis*, his former associates. In the fifth act is the return of the prodigal son to the peaceful Valley of Gessen, where he is pardoned by his father, and betrothed.

The spectacle of this opera surpasses anything ever before seen on the boards of the Grand Opera. The Egyptian Gallery in the Louvre has been exhausted as a model to aid in the gorgeous and picturesque *mise en scène*. The incidental dances by St. Léon are admirable, especially the “Pas des Poignards.” The pantomime of Plunkett and the dancing of Mdlle. Robert are exquisitely graceful.

And now as to the music. Auber has fully maintained his reputation; but I do not think he has equalled his “Musette” (“Masaniello”). The general characteristics are—easy and flowing melody, most piquant instrumentation, and graceful harmonies; but it is wanting, according to my first impressions, in elevated style and dramatic intensity. As to execution, the triumph is due to Massol, who has achieved one of the greatest lyrical triumphs ever known in Paris, in *Ruben*. After being absent for several years from the Grand Opera, from which he drew his retiring pension, he returns, when he is no longer young, and beats all his juvenile colleagues out of the field. His air in the first act made a deep impression; but, in the second act, at the exclamation “C'est mon fils, et je l'ai perdu,” the house rose en masse at the sublimity of Massol's expression. In the last act he was equally great. Roger's spasmodic exertions caused him to sing out of tune at times, but in some situations he played and sang with feeling and intelligence; the part is, however, beyond his physical powers,



“SOCIALISTS.”—PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. VI.

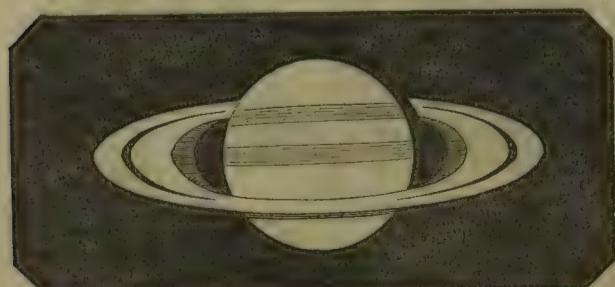
UPON thy lofty tower,
O lonely sage,
Reading at midnight hour
Heaven's awful page.
Thine art can poise the sun
In balance true,
And countless worlds that run
Beyond our view.
Thou scankest with clear eyes
The azure cope;
Their secrets ope;
Thou know'st the track sublime
Of every star;
Space infinite, and Time,
Thy problems are.
O sage, whose mental span
Thus grasps the sky,
How great the soul of man,
That soars so high!

But yet thou canst not guess,
With all thy skill,
What seas of happiness
My bosom fill.
Thou canst not track the woe,
The hope, the faith,
That prompt the ebb and flow
Of my poor breath.
Outspeeding with thy thought
The solar ray, [fraught,
Thou canst not, knowledge—
Discern my way.
My love—its depth and height,
Thou canst not sound;
Nor of my guilt's dark night
Pierce the profound.
O student of the sky,
My pride departs;
Worlds undiscover'd lie
In both our hearts.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SUPPOSED NEW RING OF THE PLANET SATURN.

PROFESSOR BOND, of Cambridge, U.S., is understood to have ascertained the existence of a faint ring of the planet Saturn, interior to the closest of the bright ones. An unusual appearance has been remarked within the last fortnight by several astronomers in the possession of powerful telescopes in this country, and is described as a faint illumination of a portion of the space between the in-



SUPPOSED NEW RING OF THE PLANET SATURN.

terior bright ring and the ball, tolerably well defined on the side next the globe, but apparently fading off gradually from the edge of the ring, in the manner shown in the Engraving annexed. It is only seen with high magnifying powers and a practised eye. Professor Bond has suspected the existence of another ring for some time past, and was enabled to verify it on the night of November 15th, which was unusually fine. The outer ring has been known to consist of at least two nearly concentric circles for some years past. The planet is here shown as it appeared through an inverting telescope.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday Mr. Macready performed, with his usual force and high talent, the character of *King John*. The scenes in which the faithless monarch tempts *Hubert* to the murder of *Arthur*, and afterwards reproaches him for his presumed obedience, were remarkably vigorous, and that of his death powerfully effective. The *Constance* of Mrs. Warner was characteristically energetic; and the *Falconbridge* of Mr. Davenport adds another to his recent list of successful assumptions. Mr. Rogers, in the part of the *Cardinal Pandulph*, had, indeed, a difficult rôle to sustain—for the audience took advantage of the occasion to manifest, on every appearance of the actor, their anti-papal feelings. Mr. Rogers, as the victim of this Protestant demonstration, however, went through his scenes with courage, and made the usual points. The tragedy was well mounted, and the three principal performers were recalled.

On Tuesday, the delightful comedy of “Every One has his Fault” was revived, and powerfully cast. Mr. Stuart was *Lord Norland*; Mr. Davenport, *Sir Robert Bramble*; Mr. Buckstone, *Solus*; Mr. Lambert, *Harmony*; Mr. Howe, *Placid*; Mr. Cooper, *Irvine*; Mrs. Warner, *Lady Elinor*; Miss Horton, *Mrs. Placid*; and Miss Reynolds, *Miss Wooburn*. Full effect is thus given to every character. The performance was well received, and merits repetition.

SURREY.

The tragedy of “Coriolanus” has been made a feature of the present week. Its production is a step in the right direction. Mr. Creswick as *Coriolanus*, Mr. Mead, as *Aufidius*, and Miss Cooper as *Volumnia*, deserve commendation for earnestness in their endeavours to excel; such, indeed, was the appreciation by the audience of those made by Mr. Creswick, that he was summoned before the curtain at the end of the third act. Further proof is not wanting that it is to the works of the great poets that all classes of actors must look for their surest triumphs.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday week “The Stranger” was revived, Miss Glyn then performing *Mrs. Haller* for the first time. Nothing could exceed the pathetic rendering which she gave to the various affecting situations, but the remarkable ease with which she realised the character and commanded the sympathies of a numerous audience. Doubtless, the improved taste of the age has doomed this play, to a speedy extinction; but, if anything could recommend it to the favour of the judicious, it would be such acting as Miss Glyn's.

On Monday, “The Winter's Tale” was reproduced. Mr. Phelps' *Leontes*, and Miss Glyn's *Hermione*, are already things of fame, and now call only for record, not for praise. Miss Lyon's *Perdita* was respectable.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Brooke and Miss Fauchet, on Tuesday, enacted the *Hunchback* and his ward *Julia*, with remarkable power. The lady's delineation of the fair and redeemed delinquent was marked by delicate traits of feeling; and the manly energy of the Master *Walter* was, in the actor's hands, blended with paternal emotion such as renders his interpretation of the character decidedly the best we have witnessed.

MARYLEBONE.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Nisbett performed *Portia*, in “The Merchant of Venice,” Mr. J. Johnstone being the *Shylock*.

It is with much satisfaction we state that on this (Saturday) evening the veteran Mr. Bartley will enact the part of *Falstaff*, in Shakespeare's tragedy of “Henry IV.” at the *PRINCESS'*, having previously performed it at Windsor Castle before her Majesty. We wish him every success; the more particularly as we believe his return to the stage is a desirable event, both in its personal and public relations.

A MODERN HERCULES.—There lives on the banks of the Dee-side, immediately opposite Balmoral Castle, her Majesty's Highland home, a farmer well known by the name of Street of Monaltrie, who is renowned in that mountainous district for his astonishing feats of strength and agility. Our in-

like *Jean de Leyden* in the “Prophète.” Madame Laborde had two airs, with brilliant scale passages, diatonic and chromatic, which she executed to perfection. Mdlle. Dameron was not very effective; and the new basso, M. Obin, is nervous and coarse. The overture, based on the orgie of the third act, is spirited, but not so striking as Auber's previous instrumental works. The opera will, no doubt, have a run; but it must be heard once or twice again, to decide whether it will ultimately occupy a permanent place in the répertoire, like the “Muette.”

After five representations of Donizetti's “Figlia del Reggimento,” Rosini's “Barbiere” was given on Saturday night, at the Italian Theatre, with Sontag as *Rosina*, Calzolari, the Count, Casanova *Basilio*, Ferranti *Figaro*, and Lablache *Bartolo*. The enthusiasm for Sontag and Lablache was immense.

Ivanoff, the Russian tenor, who sang in London in 1835, will soon appear, in Donizetti's “Lucrezia Borgia.” Mdlle. Duprez, the daughter of the famed tenor, will also make her débüt shortly, and Colini, the new baritone.

Advises from Romano state that Rubini is dangerously ill. It appears that Mercadante's “Schiava Saracena,” with Tadolini, Signori Cuzzani and Bassani, pleases the Neapolitans. Mdlme. Gazaniga, Signori Collini and Fraschini, at Trieste, sustain Verdi's “Stiffelio” and Campana's “Mazeppa,” is held in favour at Bologna, through Mdlme. Barberini Nine, Signori Malvezzi and Ferri.

Letters from Berlin state that Mdlme. Castellan had appeared, with continued success in *Lucia*, *Alice* (“Roberto”), *Desdemona*, and *Rosina* (“Barbiere”). Flotow's “Grand Duchess,” at the German Opera, was very popular.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.
“SOCIALISTS.”—PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE.

This charming picture of a very remarkable phase of French life has been admirably painted by Mr. Armitage. It represents a trio of disputants as to the benefits to be derived from Socialism, not the latest by several of the schemes which have of late disturbed society in France, and kept its people up to the boiling point of their vivacity. The scene is a *traiteur's*, or *cabaret*; and on the wall hang a military portrait and a few culinary implements—all alike characteristic of French glory—war and cookery. The party is an agreeable one; there is none of the virulence of Socialist controversy in their composition: the hirsute old gentleman and the *ouvrier* in *sabots* have, perhaps, just played off a piece of pleasantry with the girl; perchance they have twitted her with the prospects of her *cher ami* by the proposed change—her expression is between being delighted and posed; her simplicity is truly lovable. The variety of character in the three figures is extraordinarily fine.

The taste and ability of the artist are here strikingly displayed, in the happy manner in which he has wrought a beautiful composition out of a very trifling theme. It is indeed a *true picture*: it needs no lengthened description, or learned commentary in a catalogue, to explain it; but tells its own story in a simple, complete, and inartificial manner, yet with a delightful fascination, by the felicitous imitation of character and expression, which speak so powerfully an universal language. In pictorial embellishment and blazonry this little modest picture is outshone by many in the room, but no other appeals to the spectator so eloquently.

formant tells us that he has witnessed him raising on his shoulders the heaviest horse (equal in size and weight to our own farm-horses) in that locality, and elevating him nearly two feet from the ground. Such afeat is, in the present day, no mean imitation of the wonderful exploits of Hercules himself. When equipped in the Highland garb, he is quite a paragon of the stately and robust character of the ancient Briton. It was under this same individual's roof that her Majesty the Queen, on her last visit, partook so cheerfully of his hospitable fare, cakes and milk, and pried his bottle of “Royal Loch-na-Gar,” after enjoying his facetious remark, “that she would ha'e nae better than that at home.”—*Scottish Guardian*.

IRELAND.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION.—Notwithstanding the perils and discomforts of a winter voyage and the approach of Christmas, emigration continues almost upon as great a scale as during the spring or summer from some of the southern ports. In Dublin, during the last week, there has been a visible diminution in the numbers proceeding direct to America, or by steamers to Liverpool to take shipping there. Waterford is the chief port selected by emigrants from the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny. The *Clonmel Chronicle* states that the streets of that town are crowded with the rural population, on their way to America, whilst in Waterford the influx of people from the adjacent counties is very great. In the western counties the emigration mania has, for the present, abated, but it is likely to be renewed in the spring. The *Roscommon Journal*, referring to the reduced prices at the fair of that town on Thursday week, says:—“Farmers have not much reason to be satisfied with the prices they obtained; and, with high rents and enormous taxes, we fear it will be impossible for them to hold on much longer. It is said a great portion of this class contemplate emigrating next spring; and we perceive that they are almost altogether neglecting to till the land, which they had prepared for wheat. If our anticipations should be realised, we know not, under heaven, what is to become of our landlord class, for rain would inevitably follow a continued extensive emigration, such as is likely to occur next year.” There is not sufficient ground for this alarm, but there can be no doubt that the very extensive emigration of the better and more solvent class of farmers has already produced a pernicious effect in various parts of the country. Latterly, however, the pretty general readjustment of rents has given a decided check to the emigration of tenant-farmers; and it is certain that there is a better demand for farms at moderate rents in some parts of Roscommon, Westmeath, and other counties. In Ulster generally, especially in the north-eastern counties, there appears to be a decided tendency to improvement. The *Armagh Gazette*, in an account of the fair of Moy, on Friday week, says:—“The demand for farm-horses was greater than the supply, which shows that there is an improvement in the times and the condition of the agriculturists in this part of the country.”

REDUCTION OF POOR-RATES.—Except in some western and a few southern unions, a decided reduction has occurred in the poor rates.

THE FLAX MOVEMENT.—Further satisfactory accounts have been received of the exertions of the gentry in the south to extend the cultivation of flax. Even in Kerry some progress has been made by the newly-formed Farming Society at Listowel, where subscriptions are increasing; and arrangements will be made to procure from the Ulster Society an instructor qualified to teach the farmers of Kerry the best mode of cultivating and preparing flax.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the association was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall, Mr. Richard Nolan presiding. Mr. John O'Connell alluded, at considerable length, to the recent address of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Primate, and to Lord John Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham; and concluded by reading a “Report of the Committee of the Loyal National, Catholic and Repeal Association of Ireland upon the Church Establishment grievance,” in which it is stated that “at this moment, when rival political leaders in England, for party purposes, are seeking to persuade the ignorant people that their liberty is in peril from the assumption of spiritual titles by Catholic Bishops, without claim or pretence to territorial possession, moneyed wealth, or temporal power, it deeply behoves Catholic Ireland to protest against the real grievance, the real robbery, the real oppression of having to support a Church to which the people do not belong.” The hon. gentleman moved the adoption of the report, which was carried. The rent for the week was £9 12s. 6d.

"ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

THE ceremony prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the church of St. George's, Southwark, on Friday (yesterday week), with a rather uncommon solemnity. Considering the great excitement which prevails on the subject of Cardinal Wiseman's installation, it might have been expected that some indications of that excitement would have been presented to our view as we approached the scene of the ceremonial. But the reverse was the fact. The precincts of the building wore the usual aspect of Sabbath tranquillity, and the exterior calm was reflected by the most stilly and decorous silence inside doors.

The sombre character of St. George's derived additional impressiveness from one of the foggiest mornings of the winter season. Nor was artificial lustre—that gorgeous accessory to the service of the Roman Catholic Church—much resorted to in aid of the feeble light which glimmered through the Gothic windows of St. George's. For half an hour after we occupied our seat nothing preparatory was observable—the organ was hushed, and the choir silent; but about half-past eleven o'clock the preparations were observable in every part of the edifice. An acolyte came in this direction with a thurifer. Another carried a crucifix to the spot where the procession was to form. A chalice was transferred from one altar to another by a third. At length the order for forming the procession was given by the tolling of a bell, and the attendant clergy of the new "archdiocese" formed into regular order at the summons. The Cardinal himself, robed in scarlet and white, and wearing a small scarlet cap, proceeded from the sacristy, his flowing train borne by two train-bearers. After a brief pause at the extreme end of the nave of the church, the choir commenced chanting the "Hallelujah," from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and presently the procession was observed to move up the nave in the direction of the central altar. Foremost was borne the cross, with lighted candles on each side. Then came the Roman Catholic clergy subject to the new archdiocesan's jurisdiction, two by two, habited according to their respective ranks and orders. The peculiarity of the oratorian costume was striking. At length the Cardinal himself appeared, wearing a gorgeous mitre and pallium. A graceful canopy, fringed with silk and gold, was borne over his path by, as we were informed, the "converts" exclusively. There were at least 200, between the secular clergy and the various religious orders, in the procession. Lastly, came the Very Rev. Dr. Doyle, robed in the usual sacrificial vestments; preceded by the Very Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. Mr. Cotter, and the Rev. Mr. Daniel, as masters of the ceremony, deacon and sub-deacon. Having reached the screen, which fronts the sanctuary, the Cardinal was led into a small compartment at the left of the principal altar, called the Chapel of the Blessed Eucharist; whence, after a brief interval, the procession moved within the sanctuary. Cardinal Wiseman kneeling at the foot of the altar, and the celebrant clergyman ascending its steps, assisted by the deacon and sub-deacon.

The customary form of prayer having been read, the mitre, which had been exchanged for a scarlet cap a short time before, was formally placed upon the head of the new Archbishop, whilst the crozier, emblematic of his authority, was also placed in his hand. He was then conducted to the archiepiscopal chair, at the foot of which the whole body of the clergy made the usual obeisance—kissing the Cardinal's ring in recognition of his spiritual authority. The solemnities of high mass were then proceeded with; after which the "Bull" was publicly read, in virtue of which Cardinal Wiseman assumes the Archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Westminster. The proceedings closed with the presentation of an address to the new "Archbishop," and an exhortation, in which he impressed upon his clergy the duties and obligations incidental to their important mission. The mass was Haydn's, and performed by the choir in the most impressive style. It remains to be added that the strictest order and decorum prevailed throughout.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.**MEETINGS.**

WILTS COUNTY MEETING.—On Friday week, pursuant to a requisition, numerously signed by magistrates, freeholders, and residents, the meeting of the



CARDINAL WISEMAN, PREACHING.

inhabitants of Wiltshire took place in the Market-House, Devizes. The building was crowded. The Very Rev. the Archdeacon of Wiltshire and of Salisbury, the Dean of Salisbury, W. Chaplin, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; J. Neild, Esq., M.P.; Captain Boldero, M.P.; H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P.; Walter Long, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Estcourt, &c., were present. Letters of apology were read from several peers and members of Parliament; among them was the following, from the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

Bowood, Nov. 30.
Gentlemen.—I have this day received here your letter, written on behalf of the provisional committee of the county meeting, to be held on Friday next, expressing a wish that I should attend and take a part in the proceedings. However natural I feel by that wish, I cannot but consider that it would be improper for me to take a part in proposing resolutions which might be construed in any degree to fetter that discretion which, as a minister of the Crown,

I am bound to exercise, in respect of the course on the important subject to which they relate her Majesty may be advised to adopt or recommend. I must add, however, that, so far as (without entering upon the merits of the Roman Catholic faith, respecting which a controversial and necessarily imperfect debate at a public county meeting will be productive of mischief only) those resolutions express a firm determination to uphold, by every means, the Protestant Establishment—and, more especially, to resist all attempts by any foreign potentate, ecclesiastical or civil, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the ordinances of our Church, or her Majesty's supreme authority as its head—they will have my entire and cordial concurrence.

(Signed)

LANSDOWNE.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting regarded with disgust the audacious attempt to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, and calling upon this Protestant nation to unite in an uncompromising and determined resistance to such aggression. The resolution, and an address founded on it, to the Queen, as well as an address to both Houses of Parliament, were carried. In the course of the proceedings, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Wilson said there was reason for alarm when the Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge and two Archdeacons had sent round 15,000 circulars to the clergy of England, asking them to break their oaths. Mr. Phipps, too, the Rector of Devizes, after some trouble, obtained a hearing to defend the Tractarians, whom he declared are sincere men, and had honestly endeavoured to reform a church that is modelled for the advantage of the rich. Bishops with £5000 a year, he said, were not now to be tolerated.

A COUNTY MEETING IN CHESHIRE was held at Knutsford on Friday week. The requisition was signed by upwards of three hundred of the noblemen, clergy, and gentry connected with the county. In point of numbers, influence, and respectability, this meeting was one of the most important which has been held. The Sessions-house was densely crowded. The Marquis of Westminster, Lord Delamere, William Tatton Egerton, Esq., M.P.; George Cornwall Legh, Esq., M.P.; John Tollemache, Esq., M.P.; Gilbert Greenall, Esq., M.P.; T. Trafalgar, Esq.; Randle Wilbraham, sen., Esq.; James Franco France, Esq.; Robert de Hollyngeworthe, Esq., and a great number of other noblemen and gentlemen, were present. The High Sheriff, Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, Bart., in the chair. Letters were presented from Lord Combermere and the Marquis of Cholmondeley expressive of their hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting. G. C. Legh, Esq., M.P., moved the first resolution, expressive of the indignation of the meeting at the recent aggression on the prerogative of the Crown and the liberty of the people of England. The Marquis of Westminster seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. An address was also carried, after Robert de Hollyngeworthe, Esq., had unsuccessfully proposed an addition, attributing the presumption of the Bishop of Rome to the encouragement given by the ministers to the Roman Catholics.

WARWICK COUNTY MEETING.—A meeting of the nobility, gentry, and landholders of the county, convened in consequence of a numerous requisition, was held in the County-hall, Warwick, on Saturday week. The Earl of Aylesford, Lord Brook, Lord Guernsey, Viscount Lifford, the Hon. B. Percy, the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, Sir W. Hartop, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Sir T. Biddulph, Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Sir F. H. Goodricke, and a number of county gentlemen, were present. The spacious hall was crowded. A letter was read from Lord Warwick, excusing his non-attendance, and expressing an opinion that measures ought to be passed by Parliament to repel the Papal Aggression. Lord Brook moved the first resolution, declaring the late act of the Pope an infraction on the prerogative, and a danger towards liberty, which was seconded by the Hon. B. Percy, and carried, with some dissent. The memorial to the Queen, moved by Lord Lifford, was seconded by Mr. Newdegate, M.P. It prayed her Majesty to call the attention of Parliament to the insufficiency of the law, if it were insufficient, to repel such acts as that of the Pope. Mr. Bolton

King moved an addition, praying her Majesty to consider the best means of discouraging the many innovations lately introduced by certain clergymen into the Church of England, seconded by Sir Francis Goodricke. Lord Lifford attempted to address the meeting, to prevent it being hostile discussion, but was compelled to resist by interruption. Mr. B. Adderley, M.P., believed the amendment proposed by his friend Mr. King was in accordance with the object for which they were assembled. (Loud cheers.) The Hon. Mr. Hewitt, the son of Lord Lifford, opposed the addition; but the cry of "No Tractarians!" "We will have it," were so general, that the hon. gentleman could not proceed. The addition was carried. The applause was immense. Three cheers were, with few dissentients, given for the Queen, and three groans for the Pope.

DEMONSTRATION IN EDINBURGH.—On Thursday week, a meeting of Protest



"ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, LAMBETH.

ants of Edinburgh opposed to the Papal Aggression, and to the public countenance given to Popery, as well as to the progress of Tractarianism, was held in the Music Hall, which was crowded in every part. Rev Dr Cunningham, Rev. Dr. Candlish, the Rev. Dr. Paul, Rev. H. K. Greville, Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, Rev. W. H. Gray, Sir James Forrest, Mr. Logan White, Sheriff Monteith, Dr. Macaulay, Professor Menzies, Mr. Bruce, advocate, &c., were present. Mr. Cowan, M.P. for the city, took the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer. Resolutions condemnatory of Papal encroachment were proposed by the Rev. Drs. McCrie and Cunningham, the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, the Rev. Andrew Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. Candlish, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

SEAFOARD (Sussex).—A highly respectable and numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of this ancient Cinque Port was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The Bailiff of the Corporation (James Singer Turner, Esq.) presided. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by William St. George Davies, Esq., M.D., Henry Simmons, Esq., John Fitzgerald, Esq., Lieutenant F. Phillips, R.N., Thomas W. Chambers, Esq., Mr. Outeridge (churchwarden), and Lieutenant H. F. Kilkillip, R.N. An address to her Majesty was agreed to with acclamation. A vote of thanks was given to his Worship in the chair, and three hearty cheers for the Queen.

There have been meetings at Slough, Stoney Stratford, Harwich, Castle Baynard Ward, Merton, the Presbyteries of St. Andrew's, Kelso, Lochmaben, Edinburgh; Barnley, Frome, Bradford, Hawkhurst: of Dissenters, at Surrey Chapel, Blackfriar's road; at St. Helier's, Jersey, where, after some opposition, and a protest, the address to her Majesty was carried; and at Dartford.

BIRMINGHAM.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, convened in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of 400 rate-payers of all shades of political opinion, was held in the Town-hall on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the aggressions of the Pope. An opposition having been concocted, one of the largest and most tumultuous meetings ever known in Birmingham assembled. At some parts of the proceedings, the conduct of the dense mass which crowded almost to suffocation every part and avenue leading to the building was quite alarming. There could not be fewer than from 8000 to 10,000 persons present. The Mayor, who presided, having opened the business, Mr. James Taylor, of Moseley, moved an address to the Queen. (The confusion was so great that it was perfectly impossible to hear the concluding portion of the hon. gentleman's speech. The address was of the usual character. Dr. Nelson seconded. Mr. Joseph Sturge moved an amendment, representing to her Majesty that "in our opinion, the appointment of the Catholic hierarchy does not require any Legislative interference. (Partial shouts of disapprobation.) We respectfully, yet earnestly, deprecate all restrictions upon the free enjoyment, by every religious body within your Majesty's dominions, of its spiritual order and discipline. We therefore entreat your Majesty to sanction such measures as may be proposed for securing the maintenance and extension of civil and religious liberty." (Cheers.) Mr. George Edmonds, Clerk of the Peace, seconded. The Rev. Mr. Angel James spoke in favour of the original motion; Mr. Dawson in favour of the amendment. Both gentlemen found it difficult to obtain a hearing. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, amidst considerable uproar; and after the assembly had been held together for upwards of six hours, noise and disturbance prevailing the whole time, the Mayor decided, though with great difficulty, the numbers were equal, that the amendment was not carried. But on putting the original motion, he declared that the numbers were against it, so that both resolutions were defeated. The excitement in the meeting was, at the close, alarming. Some observations of an impudent character were, it is said, addressed to the Mayor, whose conduct throughout a very trying day could not be too highly applauded, and he instantly left the chair and the hall. The Church party refused to concur in a vote of thanks; but Mr. Alderman Weston having assumed the chair, a vote of thanks to the chair was carried by acclamation. Three cheers were given for the Queen; and now, almost with one accord, the vast assembly uncovered, and the National Anthem was sung with great enthusiasm. Thereupon the assemblage quietly dispersed; and as it is many years since such a meeting has taken place here, there has perhaps never been one where there was a more general feeling of congratulation at the result.

EVENTS.

In ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH, the Rev. Mr. Evans, the vicar, has refused the use of the church to parties desirous of holding a meeting to present an address to the Queen. He is said to be a Puseyite.

The MINISTERS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL DENOMINATION in and near MANCHESTER have published a long declaration against the Papal doctrines, and against the present aggression. They recommend that the Romish Church shall be no further endowed, and that all grants to that Church should be discontinued. They further recommend a searching reform in the Universities, and a more assiduous attention to the preaching of the gospel of Christ.

The MAGISTRATES OF MIDDLESEX have resolved, after some dispute as to the terms relating to Puseyism, to present an address to her Majesty.

The INHABITANTS OF GREENWICH, like those of Exeter, have had a great procession, and have burned, in effigy, the Pope, the Cardinal, &c. The *auto da fe* was carried into execution on Blackheath, amidst an immense crowd of spectators. The effigies were suspended from a gibbet, with the inscription "Retribution" fixed on them, and they were consumed to the tunes of "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen." Our country is well off, to have no ruder assault to repel by its martial spirit than the paper missives of the Pope.

At ST. BARNABAS, an extract from the statute 1st William and Mary, cap. 18, has been posted on a notice-board outside, to the effect that persons willingly and of purpose maliciously or contemptuously coming into any cathedral, parish church, chapel, or other congregation permitted, and disquieting and disturbing the same, or misusing any teacher or preacher, shall suffer the pain and penalty of £20. On Sunday, Mr. Bennet, who has become one of the lions of the agitation, preached a very pointed sermon at this church, taking as his text, from the Gospel for the day, the 21st chapter of St. Luke, 25th verse:—"And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars, and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring, men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." He referred at great length to the evil thoughts men entertain of each other, and strongly recommended each man to take care of himself, and be prepared to answer for his own conduct, not for that of his brother, at the great day which is coming. He concluded thus, according to the *Morning Chronicle*:—"Let me beseech you by the bowels of mercy, by the entreaties of love, by the voice of the Shepherd, pause a little, reflect a little, before you add any accumulation to your sins, which are now, God knows, heavy enough. If I could but save one soul in this hour of temptation and trial, it would be a reward, an ample reward to me, for all the tears and sufferings which God may bring upon me. Now, even now, your thoughts, your words, your standing here or standing there, the tone of your voice, the compression of your lips, your frown of wrath, your sneer of contempt, your smile of love, your stamp of defiance, or your submission of peace, your obstinacy in resisting the Holy Ghost, or your soft and gentle yielding to the better mood of his gracious and generous influence—all this, at this very instant, while I preach and you hear, is being recorded, God looking on; it is all pouring out quick and fast, sure and full, into one of the scales of the even-handed and eternal Judge of all the earth. Now the scale moves—it is poised—it begins to sink—it is inclined—it weighs down. Whither does it point? Is it to your condemnation? Oh, no! It is not—it must not be so! You have conquered the devil, oh, Christian brother, you have gained the victory, the scale is in your favour, and your soul is saved!" A visible effect (says the *Chronicle*) was produced on the congregation by this solemn appeal, assisted by the preacher's impressive dignity of manner and chaste fervour of tone. The sermon was listened to with breathless attention. At the conclusion the offertory was read. As the congregation retired the organ played slowly "God save the Queen." At the door a riotous mob saluted persons coming out of the church with hisses, jeers, and cries of "No Popery."

CARDINAL WISEMAN has been active, and delivered a sermon on Sunday at St. George's Cathedral, which was temperate. In the evening he delivered the first of a series of lectures at the same place, in which he stated, softening the aggression as much as he could, that "the question of the Catholic Hierarchy, or rather its history, may be summed up in a very few words. Its substance is as follows:—Catholics being, in regard to the exercise of their religion, on a footing of perfect equality with their fellow-subjects (so at least it was thought till a few weeks ago), and being members of a Church necessarily episcopal, having been governed till now, under a temporary form, by Vicars-Apostolic, have received, from the acknowledged and legally recognised Head of their Church, a hierarchy, that is, a body of Bishops, having their sees and titles from them in England. Bishops who before bore foreign titles, under which spiritually they governed British Catholics, have now received domestic titles. And the sphere of their jurisdiction is called a diocese instead of a district. The Bishops receive no new consecration, greater power, nor greater emolument." He showed at great length that in the change there was no danger to the state, nor to individual liberty; and in reference to the alarm excited, he said—"Ought it not to be a political earthquake and a religious hurricane combined, that could thus shake the stability of a vast empire from throne to hearth, from cathedral to cottage? Would news of a foreign invasion by a vast confederated army, united with a wide conspiracy detected at home, have done more, or threatened more, or alarmed more? Could there have been, in the event of such a concurrence of foreign and domestic dangers, more warm expressions of feeling, more enthusiastic resolutions of resistance, more concentration of power? Suppose that any one had told you six months ago, that the Bishop of Rome had it in his power to throw this vast empire into convulsions—to upheave, by the breath of his nostrils, the granite foundations of the noble British Constitution—to shake to its basis the throne of our gracious Queen, which rests secure upon the affections of every subject (of none more than of Catholics)—to despoil of its rights and prerogatives a Church which has a thousand roots in the very substance of the nation—and, finally, to introduce all that has been a popular bugbear in Popery into your very families—had any one told you six months ago that the Bishop of Rome had power to do all this in England, you would have laughed—yes, you would have laughed to scorn the man who should have presumed to tell you that he had such tremendous power. And if, by way of jest, or through curiosity, you had asked the fanatic who told you so, by what wonderful machinery, by what magical agency he could do all this, and he had answered you, "By a scrap of paper, wherein he should desire the Catholic districts of England to be thenceforward called dioceses, and the Bishop of Trachis to be called Bishop of Beverly, and the Bishop of Tlao to be called Bishop of Liverpool," you would, I am sure, have considered the man little better than an idiot who asserted or believed in such effects from such a cause. And yet, now that this has been done, all those terrible consequences are seen to have flowed from it, the nation is made to believe that the Pope has possessed, and has exercised this tremendous power?" He added, "Even taking the question of names, I have scarcely any doubt that

a very few years, or perhaps even months ago, had the question been put to the great mass of the English people, 'Whom would you rather have to govern the Catholic Church in this island, the Pope's own vicars or Bishops belonging to the country?' the latter would have been preferred and chosen, as being more thoroughly native, English, and domestic; and as implying, in name at least, a less immediate connexion with that great object of Protestant prejudice, the Pope of Rome. Indeed, I have been assured, upon what I consider excellent authority, that even in 1799 Mr. Pitt suggested to Cardinal Erskine, as one good mode of diminishing English prejudices in regard to Catholics, that the Bishops should cease to be vicars apostolic and become local titulars. I cannot, therefore, consider the strong commotion which has agitated the nation to be the result of reasoning upon the realities of the case." The Cardinal referred to other countries, such as the United States, where three new archiepiscopal provinces have been created, to show that the Pope exercised this power without exciting alarm in them; and such as Belgium and Austria, to show that where the Catholics had power the inquisition did not exist, and none of the outrages against human nature were now committed, that in bygone ages were sanctioned by all religions. In Belgium the Pope appoints as many clergy as he pleases; but the State will only pay as many as it pleases, and so the two powers rub on harmoniously." He concluded a long discourse by expressing great confidence in his own faith, in declaring that he would rather suffer for it than be exalted, and in enjoining his people to lift up their heads in humble hope that the storm would soon blow over.

The BISHOP OF BRECHIN (Scotland) has published a protest against the Pope's Brief.

The DUKE OF NORFOLK has written a letter to Lord Beaumont to declare that he agrees with the noble Lord, and that ultra-montane opinions are incompatible with allegiance to her Majesty.

ST. CHARLES WOLSELEY, R.M., has informed the *Morning Chronicle* that Catholic editions of the New Testament are to be had for eighteenpence each.

The BISHOP OF LONDON has directed a visitation of all the churches and chapels of his diocese in which the Puseyite forms and ceremonies are persevered in.

The REV. HUGH STOWELL, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening, to a crowded audience, at the Beaumont Literary Institution, Mile-end, on "the defences which have been set up for the recent Papal aggression."

The BIRKENHEAD MEETING.—The place selected for the meeting on the Papal aggression is in the large square in front of the north-east entrance to the market. This spot, it is calculated, will afford standing room for above 12,000 people; and, for the accommodation of those who intend to take a prominent part in the proceedings, a platform is being erected. The magistrates sit daily to concert measures for preserving the peace, but the opposition is to be of a very formidable description.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. MR. BENNET.—By a letter, dated the 4th instant, this rev. gentleman has sent in his resignation. He made such an offer, it seems, as long ago as October 30th, if the Bishop continued to object to his conduct. On the 4th instant, therefore, he says:—

I conclude, therefore, that in making this call upon you I wish to express all that was involved or contained in that offer—namely, that you are "of continued opinion that I am guilty of unfaithfulness to the Church of England," and that you therein "signify your judgment as Bishop, that it is for the peace and better ordering of that portion of the Church which is under your episcopal charge that I should no longer serve in the living of St. Paul's." To this judgment of my Bishop deliberately given, and the call therupon deliberately made, I consider it to be my duty to submit. Accordingly, I now redeem the pledge given in my letter of October 30; and, in answer to your "call" now made upon me, I hereby send you my resignation of the perpetual curacy of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

It appears from the correspondence between the rev. gentleman and the Bishop, extracts of which have been published, that the right rev. Prelate has, since 1847, had his attention directed to Mr. Bennett, and that, since February, 1849, there has passed between them a series of letters, in which the Bishop has continually admonished him against the peculiarities in his mode of performing divine service. The letter of the Bishop thus concludes:—

In your recently published letter to Lord John Russell, you declare that what your intention and mine was at the time of the consecration of St. Barnabas, "in ceremonies and rituals, that it shall be now, please God, for ever the same, unchanged, unchangeable." It is an unavoidable inference from this solemn declaration, that the novelties of which I complained, and which I called upon you to lay aside, will not be given up, although I have forbidden them as being contrary to the Church's order and intention. This leaves me no choice as to the course to be pursued. It is impossible for me not to think that "the peace and good order of the Church which is under my episcopal charge" would be seriously interrupted, and occasion of triumph given to the Church's enemies, if you were to continue in your present post, deliberately and avowedly disobeying the admonitions of your Bishop, and setting up your own judgment of the Church's intention in opposition to his. The evils necessarily resulting from such a state of things would greatly outweigh the good which might be derived from your zeal, ability, and devotedness, supposing the innovations complained of to have no connexion with the erroneous opinions in certain points of doctrine which they are commonly supposed to express or indicate.

It is with very great pain, but with no hesitation as to the necessity which binds me to this conclusion, that I now signify my acceptance of your renewed offer to resign the incumbency of St. Paul's, and, with the Earl, chapel of St. Barnabas.

The first important consequence, therefore, of the Pope's bull is the separation of one clergyman from his flock, which, probably, betokens that the ultimate results will be more important as regards the Church of England than the Church of Rome. It is whispered that a reform of the ritual, at least, of the Church of England is to be undertaken.

DOCUMENTS.

Addresses continue to be presented by the clergy to their diocesans, and their diocesans to reply. They are all much in the same spirit as those we have already quoted. We shall only notice one of the Bishop of Oxford, in which he repeats, rebuking the clergy of the archdeaconry of Bucks, "That he knows of no instance in the archdeaconry of the adoption of Romish ceremonies in a church, or of the inculcation of Romish doctrines. He records on the contrary, many instances of an active laborious loving Church of England ministry. He conjures his clergy, as a body, to labour more earnestly to bring home Christian doctrines to the hearts and affections of their flocks."

The reason alleged for the Bishop of ST. DAVID'S not having signed the joint address of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England is, that he objected to one phrase in it as too strong to be applied to any Christians.

The BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, in a reply to his clergy, advises them to imitate the clergy of the time of James II., and explain to their flocks the differences between the two Churches. He congratulates them that the diocese has not been agitated by religious controversy, and has displayed no tendency to Romanizing views.

The BISHOP OF EXETER, it must be added, in his petition to the Queen (noticed in our Postscript last week), stoutly denies her Majesty's headship of the Church, which he, like the Dissenters, claims for Christ.

THE CLERGY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LONDON, to the number of 205, have signed a declaration against the aggression of the Court of Rome on the prerogative of the Crown of England. It expresses satisfaction at the uncompromising terms in which the Prime Minister has spoken of the subject; but attributes the hopes of the Romanists, that the conversion of England was close at hand, to the official recognition by our statesmen of that Church in our colonies and in Ireland. It requires that the nobility, gentry, and clergy should lay aside all party feeling and interest, and unite to defend our country from the organised intrusion of a foreign influence, and from the establishment of an ecclesiastical jurisdiction independent of the Crown.

The Archbishop of York says, in reply to the clergy of the East Riding, "I cannot, however, pretend to feel any serious alarm at the insulting and presumptuous intrusion of a foreign prelate, when almost the whole community of the land have declared, as you have done, a resolute determination to uphold, against him and against all impugners, with the help and the blessing of God, the true and lawful supremacy of the Crown, the independence of our Church, and the rights of conscience."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

HEREFORD.—ALTERATION IN CATHEDRAL SERVICE.—From time immemorial it has been the custom, at this venerable edifice, to have "early choir," or morning prayers, on Sunday mornings, at eight o'clock. At eleven followed the communion service, the whole terminating with a sermon, which usually concluded about twelve. In consequence, however, of a memorial numerously and respectfully signed by the members of the Town Council and others, the whole service has been thrown into one, and is now the same as that at any of our parochial churches.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—At their session, on Saturday last, the Council appointed Mr. J. A. Russell, of the Northern Circuit, Professor of English Law, as successor to the late Mr. Marshman; and Arthur Hugh Clough, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, and now Principal of University Hall, London, to the Professorship of English Language and Literature, vacated by Mr. A. J. Scott, on his becoming Principal of Owen's College, Manchester. Fellow's Clinical Medals for the best observations on cases at the hospital were awarded as follows:—The gold medal for the Winter Term 1849–50, to Mr. E. Jackson, of Sheffield; the gold medal for the Summer Term 1850, to Mr. T. G. Fitzgerald; and a silver medal for the same term to Mr. R. Bowman. The Andrew's Scholarships were fixed as follows:—For competition in October next, a scholarship of £100, and two of £50 each; for competition in October 1852, one of £70, and two of £45 each.

ETON COLLEGE.—The Rev. Edward Coleridge has been elected by the Provost and Fellows of Eton, Lower Master of Eton School. The emoluments do not exceed £200.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, SOUTH WALES.—With the full consent and approbation of the visitor of this college, the Bishop of St. David's, the following important regulation has just been adopted:—"That persons recommended to the principal by the bishops, after an examination by them, or by competent persons appointed by them, shall be admitted into St. David's College as theological students, who, after a residence of two years, shall be allowed to present themselves before the Board of University Examiners for the college certificate, as a preparatory step to their presenting themselves for orders in the diocese of the bishop who recommends them." The ordinary course of the college is three years and a half, and the amount of college expenses is very small, in diminution of which several scholarships and exhibitions of considerable value are at the disposal of the principal and professors.

VACANCIES.—*Canonries:* Llandaff, St. Dubritius; value £3; patron, Bishop of Llandaff; Rev. H. H. Norris, dec. London, Holborn, in St. Paul's Cathedral; value, £19; patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; Rev. H. Norris, dec. *Rectories:* Haberdash, Salop, dio. Hereford; value £158, with residence; patrons, heirs of J. Mytton, Esq.; Rev. C. O. Kenyon, prom. Hackney, South Middlesex, dio. London; value £39, with residence; patron, W. G. T. D. Tyssen, Esq.; Rev. H. H. Norris, dec.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Deaneries Rural:* The Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, to Penkridge, Staffordshire. Diocese of Chester.—The Rev. W. Lister, Vicar of Bushbury, to Brewood, Staffordshire. Diocese of Shrewsbury.—The Worshipful H. Raikes, Chancellor of the diocese of Chester; the Venerable J. Brooks, Arch-deacon of Liverpool; the Rev. H. J. Gunning, Rector of Wigan; the Rev. C. Hesketh, Rector of North Meols; the Rev. E. Ashton, Vicar of Huyton; the Rev. J. Jones, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Liverpool; the Rev. J. Horden, Vicar of Rotherne, Cheshire; the Rev. R. Greenall, Incumbent of Stretton, Cheshire; the Venerable I. Wood, Archdeacon of Chester; the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, Rector of Malpas (Higher Mede); the Rev. C. K. Prescott, Rector of Stockport; the Rev. J. Thornycroft, Chaplain to the Earl of Stamford and Warwick; the Rev. R. Gwilym, Incumbent of Ulverstone; and the Rev. R. Parkinson, Incumbent of St. Bees, Whitehaven, have been appointed by the Bishop of Chester to the office of Rural Dean. *Minor Canonries:* The Rev. W. C. F. Webber, M.A., to St. Paul's Cathedral; the Rev. J. T. Bennett, to, and the Sub-Deanery, in St. Paul's Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. B. Teesdale, to Lammas, Essex. The Rev. F. Maynard to Kirk Bramwith, Yorkshire. The Rev. E. R. Franks, to Downham Market, Norfolk. The Rev. S. Palmer, to High Bickington, Devonshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. R. Grant, to Helions Bumpstead, Essex. The Rev. G. Rees, to Llanrhidian, with Penclawd, Glamorganshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. C. Woodhouse and the Rev. J. Middleton, the lecturers of St. Bees College, from the students; the Rev. J. Garratt, on his ceasing to be curate of the parish of Wheatley, Oxfordshire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. T. Rothwell Bentley, of St. Matthew, Manchester, from the boys of the choir; the Rev. J. C. Thompson, from his late parishioners, at Richmond, Yorkshire; the Rev. H. Stainforth, Vicar of Pontefract, from his parishioners; the Rev. H. Cleland, late curate of Kilkhampton, from the Sunday School children; the Rev. C. R. Davy, Curate of Rockhampton, from the parishioners, on leaving; the Rev. G. Richards, from the students of the Training School, Warrington, Lancashire. A splendid silver inkstand to the Rev. J. E. Leeson, M.A., Incumbent of New St. George's Church, Stalybridge, from the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, St

NEW BOOKS, &c.

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EXHIBITION OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, IN BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 458.)

according to breed; and in this respect the classification differs from that of the Smithfield Club, where all kinds of stock are ranged side by side. Each method has its advantages; and there may be some reason to fear that the Birmingham Exhibition, as it grows older, may become unduly partial to breed; but at present there is no sign of this. Crosses occupy a very prominent position

in the specimens exhibited, and in the department of sheep especially (in harmony with the agricultural system of the midland districts) they come out with great force. Of the long-horned Warwick cattle, there were but two specimens exhibited on Tuesday at Birmingham. The crosses of South Downs or Leicesters with other breeds were well deserving of admiration.

Among the pure breeds exhibited, the show of Herefords deserves to take the highest place; and in this department the display was fully equal to that at the Baker-street Bazaar. The districts around Birmingham exhibit a great par-

tiality to this description of stock, and fine herds are kept up by Sir Francis Lawley, Lord Hatherton, and other large proprietors.

Among the show of heavier stock in Broad-street was an extraordinary cross-bred animal, of gigantic size, but in the framing of which nature seems to have accompanied the increased proportion with great awkwardness of build; and a wide departure from shapeliness. One of the crosses of sheep appeared to contain some admixture of foreign blood, as if an attempt had been made to increase the frame of the animal and its capacity for taking on flesh, at the same



SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG FOWLS.—FIRST PRIZE.

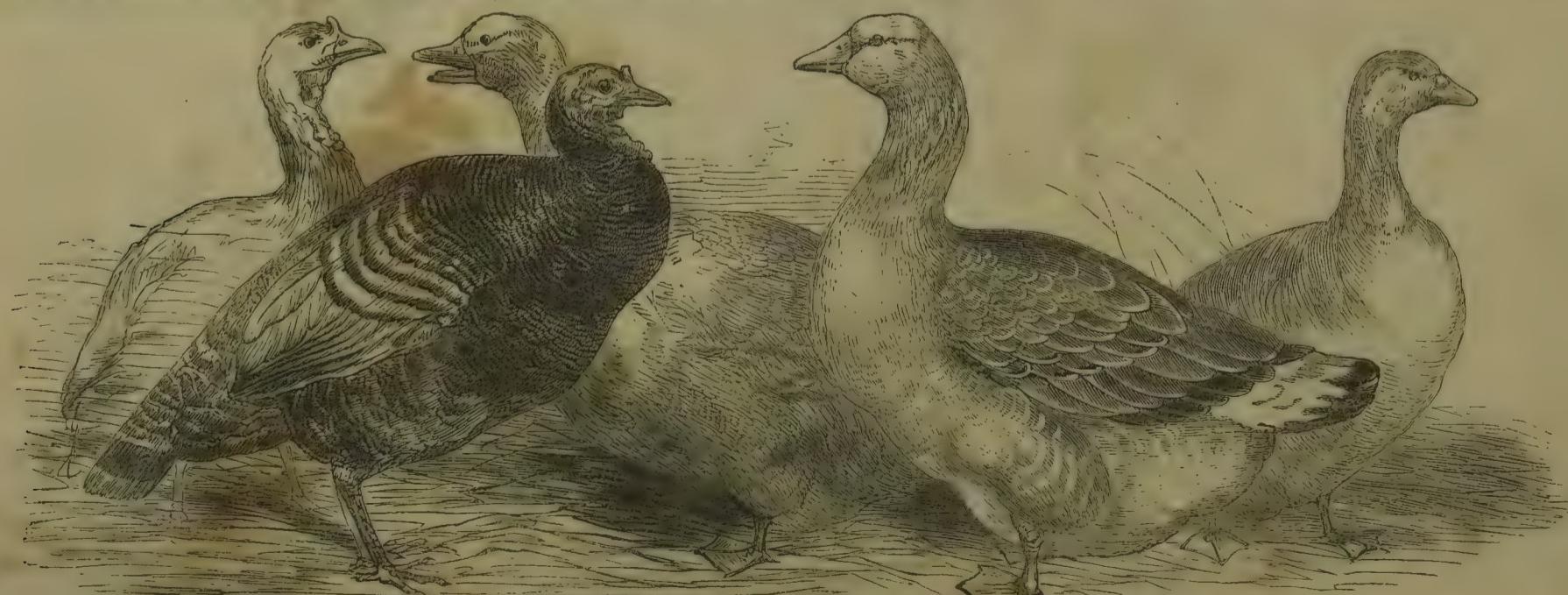
POLAND FOWLS.—FIRST PRIZE AND EXTRA SILVER MEDAL.

time that the square proportions of the native breeds were preserved. In pigs the show was a very large one, and there were some first-rate animals produced; but, taken altogether, this department was much inferior to that of the Smithfield Club Show.

We regret not to have room for the list of prizes; but we have illustrated the next feature of the Show—the Poultry department. In an exhibition of the kind nothing can be more appropriate than that this department should be included.

The price of poultry in the metropolis has not yet stimulated our farmers to pay much attention to their poultry-yards, where, in many cases, were it properly managed, considerable profits might be realised. In the meantime, Birmingham and its neighbourhood are getting up a fine collection of barn-door fowl. Such a display of poultry of all kinds and sizes, we have never seen collected together before as on Tuesday in Broad-street. From Dorking to Cochin China and Malay, from Spain to Poland and Hamburg, every variety

was splendidly represented. There were geese, ducks, and turkeys, too, of all kinds; and even pigeons, with their never-ending diversities of breed, were not excluded from the collection. Among the whole, a choice selection of high-spirited gamecocks kept up, throughout the entire day, a well-sustained chorus of their "shril clarion" notes. The general attractions of the Show drew together on Tuesday a large number of visitors, who were all highly pleased with the excellent arrangements laid down for the occasion.



AMERICAN TURKEYS.—FIRST PRIZE.

GREY GEESE.—FIRST PRIZE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVII.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

[GRATIS.]

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN MEDAL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The historical aspect of the struggle that has for the last three years been going on between the Duchies and Denmark has been, in European eyes, so completely merged in the political, that I doubt whether any one among the numerous diplomats who have on various sides been negotiating in this unhappy question would be able to unriddle the allegorical groups with which we are at present occupied; and yet, of all the revolutions that have agitated Europe since the February of '48, there is none for the right understanding of which previous historical knowledge is more necessary than for this one of Denmark and its reaction in the Duchies.

It has, naturally enough, been the object of Danish statesmen—and they, it is remembered, by means of a well-disciplined and extensive diplomacy, have all along had the ear of the Cabinets of Europe—to keep these historical antecedents in the background. On the other hand, those organs of public opinion in Germany which have made the greatest clamour about the Schleswig-Holstein cause, have been equally careless of those strictly constitutional rights, the defence of which are the real *causa belli*, and have directed the public attention altogether to those points in which the movement tallied with the *pan-Germanistic* views of the writers. Hence it was equally the object of Danish politicians and German unitarians to represent the Schleswig-Holstein war as the offspring of the Revolution of '48: of the former, in order to stamp it with an insurrectionary character; of the latter, to represent it as a ramification of that general movement towards Unity, one of the most forcible arguments for which was its universality. The little people of Schleswig-Holstein itself, however, whenever its real tones could be caught amid the louder bellowing of its German neighbours, were heard modestly insisting on constitutional liberties preserved through good report and evil report for the space of four centuries.

Among other peculiarities which the Anglo-Saxon population of Schleswig-Holstein have in common with their English descendants, and which distinguishes them most markedly from other Germans, is their extreme reserve and untalkativeness. Owing to this, with the exception of Messrs. Droyson and Samver's work,* and the Manifesto of the Stadholderate, issued just before the battle of Idstedt, no statement of their case by themselves has appeared. The Medal which you now give to the world is intended in part to remedy this defect, and to hand down to posterity the memory of one of the most determined and hard-fought struggles for ancient liberties which the world has ever witnessed.

The Schleswig-Holstein Medal represents the two great eras of Denmark's connexion with the Duchies. On the obverse, that of the first establishment of the union between the two countries; on the reverse, that of the struggle on the part of the Duchies for the maintenance of the conditions of that union.

In the year 1460, the Sovereignty of the Duchies (or rather of the then county of Holstein and Duchy of Schleswig), under a century before under the Schauenburg dynasty, became vacant. The right of election was, at that time, vested in the United Schleswig-Holstein Diet. Christian I. of Denmark, founder of the still reigning dynasty of Oldenburg, sister's son to the defunct Duke, and a Count Otho of Schauenburg, were the candidates for the vacant throne; the former backing his claim by a threat of invading Schleswig as a lapsed fief of the Danish Crown. Upon this, the United Ducal sceptre was offered by the Diet to Christian I., on certain conditions embodied in a treaty

signed at Riper, on Wednesday after "Invocavit" 1460; the object of the treaty being to guarantee the everlasting union of the Duchies as one independent principality, distinct from, and totally unconnected with, the *Crown* of Denmark, though, by an historical accident, having as their Duke the same person who happened to be King over that country. It is this transaction which the obverse of the Medal represents. On the right-hand side is the figure of Christian I. The two female figures on the left represent the two Duchies, their close union being denoted by the sister-like embrace which unites them. The one on the right is known to be Schleswig by the lions on the banner; the one on the left to be Holstein by the nettle-leaves on the scutcheon against which she is resting; the lions and nettle-leaves being respectively the arms of the two Duchies. On the altar lies a scroll entitled the "Land's Privileges," to which Christian I. is pledging his word before a crucifix. It is this document which contains the two sentences forming the mottoes round the group—on which few words the entire legal basis of the connexion between the Duchies and Denmark rests:—1. "Dat se bliven ewich tosamende ungedelt" ("That they [the two Duchies] remain for ever undivided"). 2. "Nicht also eneme Koningte to Denmerken" (That they swear allegiance to him (Christian I.), "not in his capacity of King

obliged to behold. To the left, the sun is seen rising, in allusion to a line in the popular air of the Duchies—

Ein schinnerer Morgen tagt.

The facts of which this group is allegorical have been strangely ignored in all that has been written on the subject of the Duchies in England.

The ultra-revolutionary party of Young Denmark, known under the name of the "Eider-Partei," from their cry having been "Denmark to the Elder!" suddenly found its hour had come, when the echoes of the Parisian Revolution steadily pursued for ten years, had been the destruction of the old union between the Duchies, and the subjection of Schleswig to Denmark. At the head of 15,000 men, the revolutionary Club of the Casino, headed by one Orla Lehmann, whose toast some time previous had been, "Let us write with bloody swords our laws upon the Schleswig-Holsteiners' backs," marched to the palace of the King, and demanded the incorporation of Schleswig. The alternative given to the King, if he refused, was, that the people would be driven to the self-assistance of despair, "Fortvilelsen selvhoelp," which forms one of the mottoes on the reverse. The King yielded; and forthwith the German Ministry, which had till then governed the Duchies for Copenhagen, was driven forth, and the incorporation decreed.

On this being known in the Duchies, and that an invasion of Schleswig by Danish troops was immediately to be apprehended, a Provisional Government was named, who assumed the reins of administration, and have ever since ruled in the name of the rightful Duke Frederick VII., who, in his capacity of King of Denmark, had invaded them. From the proclamation they then put forward, calling upon the people to armed resistance against foreign invasion, is taken the other motto on this side of the Medal, "Recht und Gerechtigkeit stehn uns zur seite" ("Right and Justice stand on our side").

I must apologise for the length to which I have been forced to go, but it was impossible to condense so much historical matter into a shorter space.

I remain, your obedient servant, R. B. D. M.
(The accompanying Engraving is larger than the actual size of the Medal, which is 1½ inch in diameter).



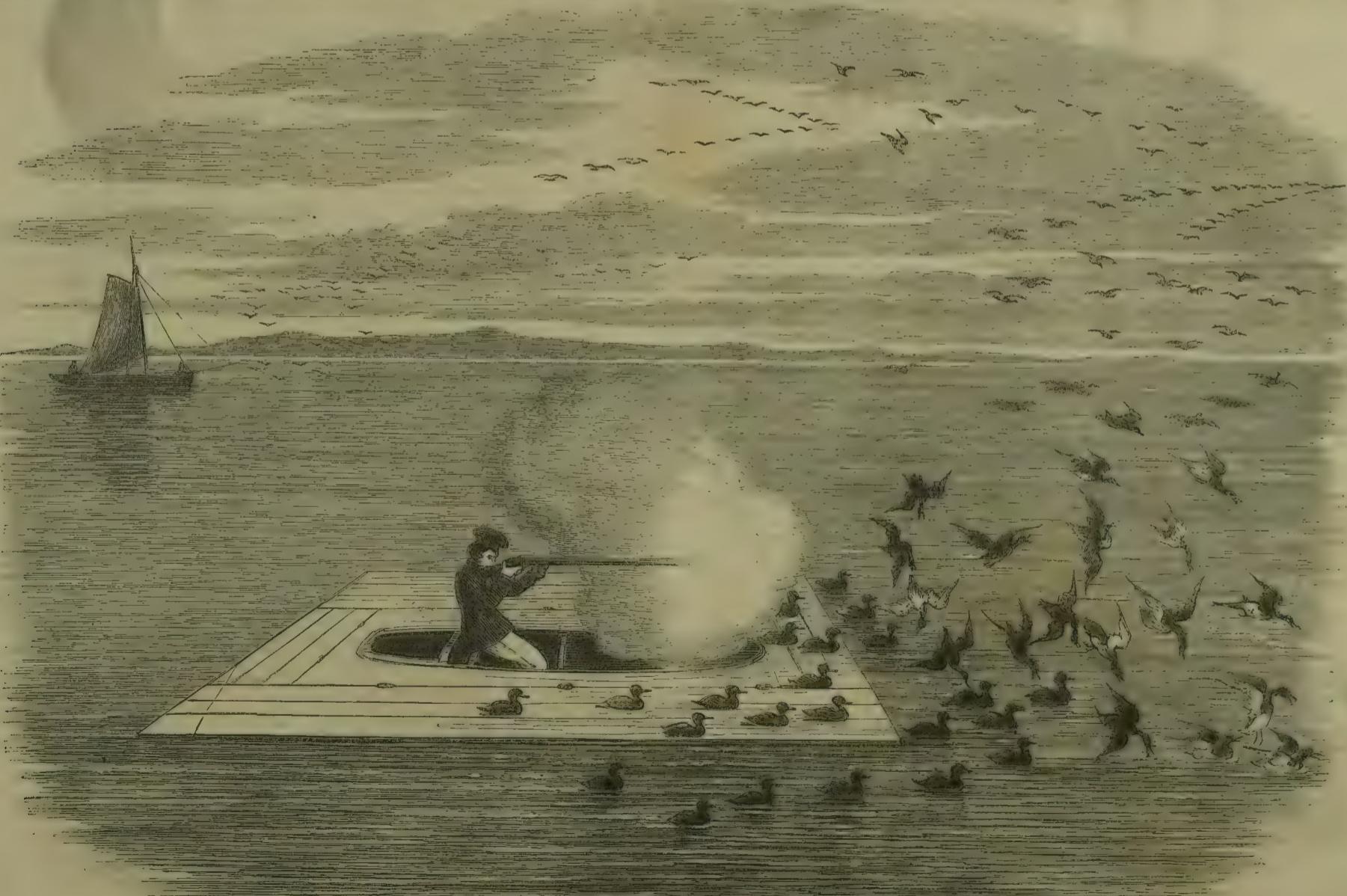
THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN MEDAL.

of Denmark," but, as the charter goes on to say, "as unto the Lord of these realms". This charter of the Land's Privileges was renewed at every successive coronation (that of the present King Frederick inclusive), and the oath to retain this indivisibility of the Duchies intact, solemnly taken. On the base of the altar is the name of the town of Riper; and below, the date of the treaty. The reverse of the Medal represents the struggle now being carried on the part of the Duchies against Denmark, to maintain the integrity of this Constitution of 1460 against the encroachments of the Radical party at Copenhagen, Denmark, under the form of a sea-drago, happily enough borrowed from the arms of that kingdom, with a Royal crown surmounted by a cap of liberty, is attacking the sister Duchies. Schleswig, as the one most imperilled, and whom the monster has already partly within his clutch, has been very beautifully represented by the artist as grasping hold of support on her sister of Holstein, who, firmly propped against the citadel of Rendsburgh, is able to yield it abundantly. In the distance is a ship, with the "Danebrog" (the Danish ensign) hanging half-mast high, to represent the old maritime honour of Denmark as mourning at the unrighteous scenes it is

Tempted by the still inviting shores of the Potomac, they linger a while upon her waters, and give to the surrounding sportsmen opportunities for exercising their skill. No time is lost: every one at all imbued with the spirit of Nimrod shoulders his piece and betakes himself to the scene of action. At first, the ducks are easily approached and shot; but they are soon rendered excessively shy by the incessant discharge of musketry from every nook and possible place of concealment. The sportsman then resorts to all manner of decoys, in order to approach them. Sometimes he covers his canoe with green bushes, and floats quietly with the current among the unsuspecting flock, and obtains a fair shot. The gun used is one made expressly for this sport, and bears the name of "Potomac duck gun." It is a short and very heavy piece, with a muzzle two inches in diameter, and is sometimes made to work on a swivel in the bow of the canoe. It carries a load of shot weighing five ounces, and the destruction dealt upon a flock just rising from the water can be imagined.

One individual, who had tried in vain many plans, was one day seen to roll into the water a number of pumpkins; these drifted in among the ducks, and were soon scarcely noticed by them. Our man then brought forth a huge

* An English edition of this work, entitled "The Policy of Denmark towards the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein," was published by Messrs. Longmans, in the course of last summer.



WILD DUCK SHOOTING ON THE POTOMAC.

pumpkin, well hollowed out, with holes for his eyes and mouth. This he placed upon his head, stripped himself, and swam gently towards the ducks. They scarcely noticed the pumkin; and our hero succeeded in drawing many a poor duck under the water, who had only time to give a quick quack, when he was no more, and hung quietly to the captor's belt, without even attracting the attention of his comrades.

But one device attracted my notice especially, and I have given you a sketch of it (see Engraving). This succeeds admirably. The hunter builds him a small skiff with very low sides; this he surrounds with a platform of boards, and paints the whole so as scarcely to be distinguished from the water: on this platform and around it he places his wooden decoy ducks, and hides himself at the bottom of the skiff. In the meantime he has a confederate, who, in the boat in the distance (see Illustration), sails around and scares up the ducks; they alight or hover around the decoy ducks, and our fortunate sportsman rising, deals death amongst them. He sometimes kills at one shot fifteen or sixteen. The sport does not last long, as they soon become wary of the beautiful but treacherous water, and hasten to the lagoons and bayous of Florida, where they can feed and sport undisturbed.

The canvass-back is considered far the best for the table; and, indeed, epicures say that they are unequalled for delicacy, and at the same time flavour, in the duck line.—*From a Correspondent.*

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER,

(Continued from page 427.)

CHAPTER VII.

In the evening, Fred and his pretty cousin went out for a walk in the moonlight on the cliffs in the direction of Ramsgate. He was at last certain, from the conversation over dinner, that nothing was known of his marriage; and, as he had taken two or three glasses of champagne, he felt much lighter about the heart than he had before done during the day.

They walked along for some time in silence, except at intervals, when a few common-place observations were exchanged, looking over the sea, where the moonshine silvered thousands of waves, and went stretching along like a pathway of light until it was lost in the far distance. They listened to the deep murmur of the ocean, the low thunder of the waves that broke upon the beach, and heard some bell that marked the time ringing far out at sea, as the "good ship" glided on her way to a distant land.

"I should always like to live by the sea-side in summer," said Mary, "it is so pleasant to walk on the sands, and to look on the sea, which seems, in the distance, to touch the sky, and to watch the fishing-boats, with their white sails, that seem like clouds drifting about. I wonder, Fred, you could stay a single hour longer than you were compelled in that nasty smoky city, after uncle pressing you to come down in the way he has done since you were last here."

"You forget I was not staying in the City above half-a-dozen hours in the day," replied Fred, "but living in a beautiful little cottage near the foot of Forest Hill, from which I had only to walk a mile to look one way over the counties of Surrey and Kent, as far as Sevenoaks, and on the other over London and beyond Hampstead, and that I there found as much fresh air as you would anywhere inland fifty miles from London."

There was another long pause, as if they were both thinking of something much more important than what they were conversing upon; and at length Mary mustered courage to say, "Do you know why uncle and aunt were so anxious for you to come?"

"That I do not," answered Fred, turning his head round, and looking at her; but the moonlight fell only on one side of her bonnet, which made a shadow on her face, so that he could read nothing in its expression; "something, no doubt; what was it?"

"What I am sure will never transpire," answered Mary, now speaking in a grave and serious tone; "and what you and I are the most interested in, as we are the party it most concerns."

"Oh, I see," said Fred, now no longer at a loss to discover her meaning, "they wish to marry us. I am glad to find you so candid, my pretty cousin." Then feeling his pride a little bit piqued, he said, "But more unlikely things than that might occur, might they not!" It was the champagne that made Fred so bold.

"They might," replied the cousin; "but that will never occur. I should not wish it."

"Why not?" enquired Fred, placing his hand on the arm which was hanging on his own.

"You well know why," answered Mary.

"This will never do," thought Fred, "she surely cannot mean that I am married already. She does not know that." Then speaking aloud, he added, "I should not be the first, I believe, by some thousands, who have married their cousins. Is that what you mean?"

"Do not ask me what I mean," replied Mary, "but put the question to yourself. I have never concealed my thoughts from you since the time when we were children; and if you wish to know what I mean, I will tell you."

"I do. Tell me," said Fred.

"Then there is some one you like much better than you do me," was the answer.

to see how far the clock had advanced since she last looked at the hands: she did and undid her hair, and arranged it in every shape he had admired; she did not bestow more pains in putting on her neat becoming dress on her wedding-day, than she did on that eventful Monday. She had her bonnet and her pretty visage on a full hour before the omnibus started; and then she tried to sit still for a few minutes, but could not: she took up a book, but scarcely understood a line of what she read; and then she sat down, and began to wonder how near he was to London—her little heart fluttering all the time like a bird's.

"Bless me, child," said her mother, "you are as restless as an ill-sitting hen—you're as bad as those jack-in-boxes they sell at Camberwell Fair. The time will come soon enough, and he'll come soon enough; and I'll be bound, if you could see him now, he's smoking his cigar and drinking his bottled stout, or perhaps dancing with somebody that's no good, on deck, to the music, as I've seen many a married man do when I've gone to Gravesend, who seemed as happy as a dog that had slipped his chain, and run away from his kennel, and got out for the day; while their wives, poor things! were toiling and moiling at home, instead of being after them with a rattle at their heels, as they ought to have been. Business, indeed! I've no patience with a parcel of married men going out 'gallivanting' without their wives."

Matilda, like a good wife, advocated the cause of the absent, and would not do any other than think that his thoughts were occupied with her alone; and that he was as anxiously numbering the minutes that must elapse before they met as she was. Nor did she give him credit for more than he deserved; for many a sigh did he heave during that day, as he thought of his dear young wife, and pictured her disappointment at not meeting with him.

At length she entered the omnibus. What a time it seemed before they started! how slow it went when it did go! what long stoppages it seemed to make! She counted the houses as it went along; looked at the signs and read them, and wondered how much nearer she should be by the time she came to another Smith's or Jones's, for on every ten signs she read some such names. After a weary time, to her, the Elephant and Castle was reached, and then a long stoppage took place, during which her little feet were beating the bottom of the omnibus impatiently, as if she were running on before it. Then it moved a little, but only to draw up again; and she thought the conductor never intended ceasing to cry out "Gracechurch-street—City—City—Gracechurch-street:" she closed her eyes, and hoped that by the time she opened them again the omnibus would be moving. They passed Newington toll-gate, got off the Macadamised road, and were soon jolting over the ill-laid blocks of granite. Then St. George's Church glided by: they had to pull up for a few moments in the narrow part of the Borough; then they overtook an opposition omnibus, and as they neither stopped to pick up, nor hail passengers, they went off at a smart canter over London-bridge.

Oh, that dear water! oh, those swift steamers! it was bearing him to her; in some one of those he was coming. She wondered, if she waved her handkerchief out of the omnibus window, whether he would see it or not? Then she thought the people inside would stare at her so; and perhaps he would not know it was her after all. At last, the omnibus stopped; and then she had to get the sixpence out of her glove, and it was such a tight-fitting provoking little glove, and her hands were so hot, and she so impatient, and the conductor was waiting too, so she was compelled to take her white teeth to the fingers of her glove, and draw it off that way, and then the sixpence fell on the pavement, and in stooping to pick it up she had a narrow escape from a cab, which would have run over her but for the presence of mind of the conductor. How quickly she ran down those stone steps which lead into Thames-street, yet threading her way in and out between the people who were ascending, without running against one of them. When she reached the wharf she had still a full half-hour to wait before the arrival of the steamer from Margate, should it be so fortunate as to be there at the time it was expected. But this she did not know, for, in answer to her inquiries, she was told that it would not be long.

What a number of packets came and went: the next would be it; no, it came from Gravesend: then she was sure he would be in the little one approaching, but that had only come from Woolwich—she knew not that such small steamers rarely went out of the Thames.

Another and another still succeeded,

but the vessel from Margate came not: they seemed to her to come from every part of the world but that. She held her pretty green parasol over her head, and felt confident that he would know her by that, because he had bought it. She knew not that thousands of the same shape, make, and colour had been sold that summer, at prices varying according to the rents of the shops, and the respectability of the neighbourhoods, and class of customers who were purchasers; that in Whitechapel they were ticketed 3s. 6d., in the City 5s., and at the West End they ranged as high as 10s. 6d., the price alone forming the distinction between what is called a low and a fashionable neighbourhood.

At last it came. Oh! what a fluttering there was in that little bosom when a rough porter answered "Yes, ma'am, that's her." They backed her, they put her forward; it was now "Half-a-turn-a-head," then "Half-a-turn-a-stern;" and at length the rope was made fast, while porters began to run off with anybody's luggage that came handy. Matilda placed herself beside the gangway; she had no occasion to look up into any face that passed, a glimpse of his coat-sleeve would have been enough for her. Why did he not come? Surely he might have got off before those children; but he was so kind, he might be behind them: but then that old man! surely he could have stepped before him. No, he had not yet come; he was hiding somewhere and looking at her, wouldn't she pull his hair when she got him home; he should not kiss her, there, no, that he shouldn't, for his impudence. Was he hiding behind the funnel? how could he serve her so?

At length she heard the words, "All out;" and then the gangway was drawn on the barge with a harsh grating sound: she uttered the words, "Oh, my husband!" and sank among a pile of packages which stood on the edge of the wharf; and there she lay, pale, cold, senseless. Two gentlemen who had come ashore stood conversing together, and one of them hastened to her assistance. It was Fred's uncle. He raised her, held her in his arms, loosed her bonnet strings, and kept exclaiming, "Poor thing! poor thing!" A woman also came up; water was procured; and she was in some measure brought round; but it was only to gaze wildly about her, and still call for her husband.

Alas! the sweet smile that played on her face when the packet first arrived, had vanished; her hair, which she had taken so much pains with, was now hanging loose and disordered; her bonnet crushed in as she fell; the handle of her parasol broken; while she kept raving about his being drowned, and moaning so pitifully that there was not a bystander but what in his heart felt sorry for her; even the rough waterman, who had scarcely deigned to answer her civilly when she inquired about the packet, was the first to propose fetching a cab and seeing her safe home. It was some time before they could obtain her address when the cab came up. At last the words "mother," and "Peckham-rye," were audible; and, as one woman present lived in that neighbourhood, she volunteered to see her safe home. The wine merchant paid the cab fare, giving the man more than his hire, and bidding him be sure to drive gently. Had he known she was Fred's wife, we very much question whether he would have acted half so kindly to her.

When she reached home, cold was the welcome she received, and hot the abuse her mother showered on her runagate husband. "He might never come back; perhaps he never intended; such things had often been done. What were his motives for keeping his marriage a secret from his relations. And who was he, after all?"

Sorrier comfort was this to the poor innocent wife, who had now scarcely the heart to defend her absent husband; and could do but little more than clasp her hands and sit and weep, or shake her head when she dissented from her mother's doubts and suspicions. These things but added to her sorrow; for her mother to be cold and strange and unkind, seemed to her harder than all; she to whom all her hopes and fears, and the immost secrets of her heart, had ever been laid open. Poor girl, she judged not rightly; her mother's heart ached to see her so unhappy, and she believed the best thing she could do to bring her round was to begin abusing her husband. Nor was she far wrong, for by degrees Matilda began to defend him, and when the laundress said "He has deceived us and forsaken you," she said "I should as soon think of you forsaking me, mother, as he. No, he is true-hearted; something unforeseen has prevented him from coming. I shall either see or hear from him to-morrow; would that I could sleep and not wake again until either the postman comes round in the morning, or the packet arrives." Then she wept again, although she tried to conceal her tears and stifle her sobs, lest her mother should think that she herself doubted what she wished her to believe.

"If he does not come to-morrow," said the mother, "I'll just go to this Literary Institution. I'll ferret out this Tollerton; I'll not leave a stone in the whole City unturned, but what I'll find out who he is and what he is, and what he's been, and where he comes from, and where he's gone." She was about to tell her daughter all she had heard of married men running off with married women, and how both parties had left their families, even down to the very "babby" that had not yet cut a single tooth, in its cradle; but another deep sob from her distressed daughter prevented her. So she turned her anger in another direction, and said, "If he doesn't come back to-morrow, I'll have a policeman in, and have his boxes searched, and advertise him in the papers, for absconding and leaving his wife, and—"she was about to add a few young Freds, but recollect herself, and said, "I'll go to every laundress for five miles round, and find out who it is that washes for him, and take his marked handkerchiefs and other things with me. I'll let my daughter see that she has a mother, and one that will stick up for her, too, and see that nobody wrongs her. I'll summons him for bimmy, that I will."

"If you knew what pain you were causing me, mother, by speaking in this manner about my husband, I am sure you would not do it," said the young wife, now shaking off her sorrow, and growing warm in Fred's defence. "You ought not to do so: I am sure he has always studied to make you happy; there was not a thing that he thought you could fancy but what he bought it." Then her tears flowed again, as she added, "I am sure he did not intend staying a day longer than he said he should, by the little money he took with him, for he left all he had with me, except a pound or so. I am so afraid he will not have enough." And she went to a little desk Fred had bought her, and brought out nearly the whole of his half-year's salary, saying, "I wish you would put it there, and keep it safe until he returns, for anybody might carry off my desk while your back was turned, or you were busy in the garden."

The money was all in new sovereigns: Fred thought they would please his little wife better than bank notes; so, when the cashier handed him over the cheque for his half-year's salary, he got Tollerton to pick out all new gold in change, and brought the whole amount to Matilda.

The laundress's thoughts were soon turned into another channel. "How could you think of going out as you did to-day," said she, "and leaving all that money in the desk on the table?" Why, two or three beggars came while you were away; one an ill-looking fellow that almost frightened me. Well, I may be wrong after all; I hope I am. I have heard of husbands running away, and

said, and say something worthy of the subject, my young Cicero. I drink again to your pretty little wife."

"My wife!" said Fred, looking wildly at both his uncles, while the honest officer exclaimed "Hear, hear!" making sure that his nephew had just commenced returning thanks, and was about to add all the virtues, accomplishments, &c., as he proceeded. But there Fred stuck like a man overwhelmed with the compliments of some large firm with which he has long dealt, and who comes punctual to the hour at which he has always been accustomed to pay his yearly account, and who cannot, for the applause which they are pouring upon his punctuality, muster heart to proclaim the errand he has come upon, which is to declare himself insolvent. Fred tried to say "I am married;" but with his hangman's look he could not, for like Macbeth's "Amen," it "stuck in his throat;" and still the old officer kept applauding him, and thinking that excessive joy had struck him silent.

"But you have not yet heard half the good news," said the worthy soldier, "which is in store for you. We have decided that the licence shall be purchased, and the wedding take place before you return. There's happiness for you, my boy. My good brother has promised to go up to town for a few days and to undertake your duties, while you and my pretty niece will coddle about the sea-side." And he again shook his nephew's hand, which now felt cold and clammy.

"Why? my dear boy, what is amiss? Go out into the air a little while; it will do you good. Such a multiplicity of good tidings have been too much for him, my good brother," said he the moment Fred had closed the door after him, thankful that he was allowed to escape. "I like to see such feelings, they bespeak a good and grateful heart."

"I should first ask you if you loved me?" replied Mary, in a tone of voice which was scarcely raised above a whisper.

Fred felt her eyes were upon him, although he could not see them for the shadow made by her bonnet; so he sighed, and said, "And what is love, my pretty cousin?"

"I cannot tell," answered Mary; "though I have often thought about it. My love would be ever to think of him on whom my affections were centred. He alone would fill my heart and thoughts; his image would never be absent from me day nor night; I should never be weary of looking at him, and when he was absent I should sit listening for the sound of his returning footsteps. All my study would be to make him happy, to anticipate his wishes. When he was weary I should sit and watch beside him, when sad I should comfort him, and should he ever be so unfortunate as to fall into difficulties I should almost be glad, for then the sincerity of my love would be tested." The beautiful girl raised her face to heaven as she ceased speaking, and, as the moonlight fell upon it, it seemed as if Love himself was hovering near her, and throwing over her countenance the white radiance of his silver wings. She then turned towards the sea, and saw the waves chasing one another, as if in play, and Fred felt that in her strong emotion her arm trembled as it rested on his own, and he could not help saying to himself, "This would be love indeed."

Still, to do him justice, his heart never wandered for a moment from his hand-some wife, though he wondered what she was then doing, as he pictured her looking out upon the moonlight, and numbering the hours that must elapse before his return. What he said to Mary he scarcely knew, but he began to think whether, if he were in difficulties, or quarrelled with his uncle, and threw up his situation, Matilda would cling to him, as his pretty cousin would to the man that she loved. If, with her imperfect education, she would have such pure notions of the duties of a wife, and be as ready to undergo all that he might, perchance, have to pass through. These thoughts were busy in his mind when they entered the house on the cliff, where his uncle occupied apartments; nor could he get rid of them during supper.

When the aunt and niece had retired, Fred well knew the dreaded subject would be introduced, from the manner in which the wine-merchant kept playing with the spoon in his brandy-and-water, and by the pauses in his conversation: these restless actions told him that something was coming. And when he began with "I have been thinking, Fred"—then stopped to look at his brother, while the old officer drew his chair nearer—the nephew knew that the motion was then "before the House," and he felt his heart go "pit-a-pat," and wished that he were comfortably ensconced in his arm-chair at the Cottage of Content. "I have been thinking, Fred, that, as you are now of age, it is time you occupied the high position in which I have so long contemplated placing you, and that is making you my partner in the business."

Fred thanked him kindly, as in duty bound, then sat patiently and listened to the conditions, for he well knew that his uncle would append these, which he did as follows:—"At the same time your aunt is anxious to see your cousin Mary settled; and as she is about your own age, and is a most amiable young lady, and, from what I have heard from your aunt, I believe I may go so far as to say—I may not, brother?—that"

"She is very fond of you, you young scape-grace," said the straightforward old officer. "and you must marry her, which I know you will be ready enough to do, and I wish you every happiness." Saying which, he seized his nephew's hand, and shook it so heartily that the young man felt as if he had laid hold of a galvanic battery.

"That is what I intended saying," said the wine-merchant, "and which you will, of course, accede to."

Fred turned hot and cold every alternate moment. He said something, he knew not what; but, to both his uncles, it seemed like an unqualified consent; and, while large drops of perspiration stood on the nephew's brow, the kind-hearted old officer got up and poured him out a glass of wine, saying, "No wonder, brother, the announcement of so much happiness affects him in the way it does; I feel just the same the first time I faced the enemy's fire; it was a pleasure I had so long anticipated, that it quite overpowered me when it came. I congratulate you, nephew; you've got a business that will soon make you as rich as a prince, and a wife that will make you as happy as if you were appointed Field-Marshal. I drink both your healths, and wish you 'Long life and unbroken happiness,' with the usual humours, brother," said he, filling three wine-glasses, and giving the time as I availed his glass and huzzed as if he had been leading a charge of his old cavalry. "And now," added he, again clapping Fred on the back, "get up and say something worthy of so memorable an occasion. I have heard of your speeches at the Literary Institution, which they tell me were as good as some of those we read in the paper delivered by Members of Parliament. Here is a subject: a sweet young lady and a share in the first house of business in the city—beauty and riches; by Jove! subjects pleasing enough to loosen the tongue of a dumb man. 'Up and at 'em,' as Wellington

CHAPTER VIII.

LEAVING Fred at Margate, we must again glance at his pretty wife on the Monday he had promised to return. Oh! how long the morning seemed to her! how slowly the hands of the clock appeared to move! time to her had never before made such slow progress. She went out into the garden and trained every convolvulus and scarlet-runner around its allotted rod; then went in again



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.

In our Journal of November 1st, we noticed a plan proposed by Mr. Dawson, for a Passage Way at the south end of London Bridge, from the first landing of the steps on the east side to the corresponding landing of the steps on the



PROPOSED PASSAGE UNDER THE SOUTH END OF THE ROADWAY OF LONDON BRIDGE.

west side. The accompanying outline will enable the reader more clearly to understand the accommodation that would be afforded to the great number of persons who require to go by the steam-boats from the pier at the stairs on the west side of the Bridge to the western parts of the metropolis; as well as to the greater number of persons for the purpose of passing from one side of the Bridge to the other without the risk of accidents in crossing the roadway, usually thronged with carriages of every description. The passengers to and from the Brighton, Dover, North Kent, and Greenwich Railways, the

accomplished man I met, in all the Union. I may feel biased in his favour, for I find among my entries, 'Mr. Legare spoke to-night of Pope as he ought.'

"I spent a fortnight at Charleston, the capital of her more energetic sister, South Carolina. This town and state may be looked upon as the head-quarters of the slave-holding interest; and repeatedly, when they have thought the policy of the North too encroaching either upon questions relating to what they term their peculiar institutions, which is their euphonious description of slavery, or, when we should feel a juster sympathy with them, upon questions relating to

the protection of the northern manufactures in opposition to a liberal commercial policy, they have not only held the very highest tone in favour of a dissolution of the Union, but they have proceeded to overt acts of resistance. I am bound to say that I spent my time there very pleasantly. There was much gaiety and unbounded hospitality. I have made no disguise of what my opinions upon slavery were, are, and ever must be; but it would be uncandid to deny that the planter in the Southern States has much more in his manner and mode of intercourse that resembles the English country gentleman than any other class of his countrymen; he is more easy, companionable, fond of country life and out-door pursuits. I went with a remarkably agreeable party to spend a day at the rice-plantation of one of their chief proprietors: he had the credit of being an excellent manager, and his negroes, young and old, seemed well taken care of and looked after; he repelled the idea, not of

termini of which are all in this immediate vicinity, could scarcely fail to appreciate the advantages of such an improvement, which in no way would interfere with the stability of the Bridge, and, in regard to appearance, would be decidedly ornamental.

SECTION OF ROADWAY.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

The following are the most prominent portions of the lecture delivered by the Earl of Carlisle at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution on Friday evening last:

"It is my wish to touch very lightly upon any point which among us, among even some of us now here, may be matter of controversy. I, however, honestly think that the experience of the United States does not as yet enable them to decide on either side the argument between the established and voluntary systems in religion. Take the towns by themselves, and I think the voluntary principle appears fully adequate to satisfy all religious exigencies. Then it must be remembered that the class which makes the main difficulty elsewhere, scarcely, if at all, exists in America. It is the blessed privilege of the United States, and it is one which goes very far to counterbalance many drawbacks at which I may have to hint, that they really have not, as a class, any poor among them. A real beggar is what you never see. On the other hand, over their immense tracts of territory, the voluntary system has not sufficed to produce sufficient religious accommodation. It may, however, be truly questioned whether any establishment would be equal to that function. This is, however, one among the many questions which the Republican experience of America has not yet solved. As matters stand at present, indifference to religion cannot fairly be laid to their charge. Probably, religious extremes are pushed farther than elsewhere. There certainly is a breadth and universality of religious liberty which I do not regard without some degree of envy." (Applause.)

"The House of Representatives, the more popular branch of the government, returned by universal suffrage, assemble in a chamber of very imposing appearance, arranged rather like a theatre, in shape like the arc of a bow, but it is the worst room for hearing I ever was in; we hear complaints occasionally of our

Houses of Parliament, old and new, but they are faultless in comparison. In

parts of the house it is impossible to hear anybody; in others it answers all the purposes of a whispering-gallery, and I have heard members carry on a continuous dialogue while a debate was storming around them. Both in the senate and the house every member has a most commodious arm-chair, a desk for his papers, and a spittoon-box, to which he does not always confine himself. I went very often, and it was impossible to surpass the attention I received: some member's seat in the body of the house was always given to me, and I was at liberty to remain there during the whole of the debate, or write my letters as I chose. The palpable distinction between them and our House of Commons I should say to be this—we are more noisy, and they are more disorderly. They do not cheer, they do not cough, but constantly several are speaking at a time; and they evince a contemptuous disregard for the decisions of their speaker. They have no recognised leaders of the different parties, the members of government not being allowed to have seats in either House of Congress; and the different parties do not occupy distinct quarters in the chamber, so that you may often hear a furious wrangle being carried on between two nearly contiguous members. While I was at Washington, the question of slavery, or at least of points connected with slavery, gave the chief colour and animation to the discussions in the House of Representatives. Old Mr. Adams, the ex-President of the United States, occupied, without doubt, the most prominent position; he presented a very striking appearance, standing up erect at the age of seventy-five, having once filled the highest post attainable by an American citizen, with trembling hands and eager eyes, in defence of the right of petition—the right to petition against the continuance of slavery in the district of Columbia, with a majority of the house usually deciding against him, and a portion of it lashed into noise and storm. I thought it was very near being, and to some extent it was, quite a sublime position; but it rather detracted from the grandeur of the effect at least, that his own excitement was so great as to pitch his voice almost into a screech, and to make him more disorderly than all the rest. He put one in mind of a fine old game-cook, and occasionally showed great energy and power of sarcasm. I had certainly an opportunity of forming my opinion, as I sat through a speech of his that lasted three days; but then it is fair to mention that the actual sittings hardly last above three hours a day—about four dinner is ready, and they go away for the day, differing much herein from our practice; and on this occasion they frequently allowed Mr. Adams to sit down to rest. All the time, I believe, he was not himself for the discontinuance of slavery, even in the district of Columbia, but he contended that the constitution had accorded the free right of petition. One morning he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union, which raised a great tempest. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, a fine and graceful speaker, moved a vote of censure upon him. Another member, whom I need not name, the ablest and fiercest champion whom I heard on the southern or slave-holder side, made a most savage onslaught on Mr. Adams; then up got that 'old man eloquent' and no one could have reproached him with not understanding how to speak even daggers. His brave but somewhat troubous spirit has passed from the scenes upon which he played so conspicuous a part, but he has left behind him some words of fire, the sparks of which are not yet extinct. Nothing came of all this stir; I used to meet Mr. Adams at dinner while it went on, very calm and undisturbed. After seeing and hearing what takes place in some of these sittings, one is tempted to think that the Union must break up next morning; but the flame appeared generally to smoulder almost as quickly as it ignited. The debates in the senate, during the same period, were dignified, business-like, and not very lively; so it may be judged which house had most attraction for the passing traveller. I heard Mr. Clay in the senate once, but every one told me that he was labouring under feebleness and exhaustion, so that I could only perceive the great man in the tones of his voice. I think this most attractive quality was still more perceptible in private intercourse, as I certainly never met any public man, either in his own country or in mine, always excepting Mr. Canning, who exercised such fascination over the minds and affections of his friends and followers as Henry Clay. I thought his society most attractive, easy, simple, and genial, with great natural dignity. If his country make better men presidents, I should applaud their virtue in resisting the spell of his eloquent attractions. When the actual list is considered, my respect for the discernment elicited by universal suffrage does not stand at a very high point. Another great man, Daniel Webster, I could not hear in either House of Congress, because he then filled, as he does now, the high office of Secretary of State; but it is quite enough to beam on his Jutting dark brow and cavernous eyes, and massive forehead, to be assured that

"Passing from the physical to the moral atmosphere, amidst all the vaunted equality of the American freemen, there seemed to be a more implicit deference to custom, a more passive submission to what is assumed to be the public opinion of the day or hour, than would be paralleled in many aristocratic or even despotic communities. This quiet acquiescence in the prevailing tone, this complete abnegation of individual sentiment, is naturally most perceptible in the domain of politics; but I thought that it also in no inconsiderable degree prevailed the social circle, biased the decisions of the judicial bench, and even infected the solemn teachings of the pulpit. To this source may probably, in some measure, be traced the remarkable similarity in the manners, deportment, conversation, and tone of feeling, which has so generally struck travellers from abroad in American society. Who that has seen can ever forget the slow and melancholy silence of the couples who walk arm-in-arm to the tables of the great hotels, or of the unsocial groups who gather round the greasy meals of the steam-boats, lap up the five minutes meal, come like shadows, so depart? One of their able public men made an observation to me, which struck me as pungent, and perhaps true, that it was probably the country in which there was less misery and less happiness than in any other of the world."

"If we ascend from social to political life, and from manners to institutions, we should find that the endless cycles of electioneering preparations and contests, although they may be carried on for the most part without the riotous turbulence, or overt bribery, by which they are sometimes but too notoriously disgraced among ourselves, still leave no intermission for repose in the public mind; enter into all the relations of existence; subordinate to themselves every other question of internal and foreign policy; lead their public men—I will not say their best, but the average of them—to pander to the worst prejudices, the meanest tastes, the most malignant resentments of the people; at each change of administration incite the new rulers to carry the spirit of proscription into every department of the public service, from the minister at a great foreign court to the postmaster of some half-barbarous outpost—thus tending to render those whose functions ought to withdraw them the most completely from party influences the most unscrupulous partisans; and would make large masses welcome war and even acquiesce in ruin, if it appeared that they could thus counteract the antagonistic tactics, humiliate the rival leader, or remotely influence the election of the next President."

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Association of the Province of Upper Canada was held at the town of Niagara, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of September last.

The spot selected is admirably adapted to the purpose, being easy of access by means of steam navigation to all parts of the province and the neighbouring states of the American Republic. Situated some sixteen miles from the great Falls of Niagara, and, in a favourable condition of the atmosphere, within the sound of the crashing waters, it has also connected with its historical recollections of no mean interest. There the loyalists of the old war, whose adherence to the Royal cause resulted in their own expatriation, and the confiscation of their properties, found rest "for the soles of their feet," and, planting the British standard in the then unbroken wilderness, began life again, and made for themselves homes which many of their descendants are still in the enjoyment of. There the first Parliament of Upper Canada assembled under Governor Simcoe; and, in those primitive times, political parties being unformed, the orators were few and their world light, so that the "business of the state" was transacted in as few hours as it now takes weeks.

The Association is a very youthful institution, the present being but the fifth year of its existence. The first Exhibition was held at Toronto, the second at Hamilton, the third at Cobourg, and the fourth at Kingston. Each succeeding one has been a decided improvement upon its predecessor; and the last was characterised by competent judges, as little inferior, in many respects, to some of the earlier exhibitions of the same description in the mother country, whose example in this, as in many other matters, we feel it a delight, as well as a benefit, to follow.

The revenue of our Association is derived from several sources. First, a liberal annual parliamentary grant of £600 out of the provincial funds; secondly, subscriptions from members—the payment of five shillings constituting an annual, that of £2 10s. a life member; thirdly, voluntary grants from the funds of township and county societies; fourthly, the payment of a small fee or entrance into the show-ground; and, finally, a contribution from the locality

not leaving their wives a single change of anything, but stripping the house. There was Nancy Houghton's husband, for instance—but I'll tell you all about that some other time. Dear me! if any of those housebreakers knew that there were two lone women and so much money in a place like this, why they would murder us in our beds. I think the best thing would be to bury it somewhere in the garden, after dark; but then some of Fred's mouldiwarks might throw it up. I think, if I put it in a saucepan, and let it all night upon the hob, it would be safe: but these thieves generally break in in the dark, and they might run against the saucepan and knock it down; then they would hear the money rattle. I'll put it at the bottom of the clothes-basket; but sometimes they carry off the clothes-basket and all. I'll sew it up in one of the mattresses, that will be the best; I can draw it up again as neatly as if the seam had never been opened. He's not so bad, after all; for if he has run away and left you, he's done it like a gentleman. I will say that of him, if I never set eyes on him again." And leaving her daughter this consolation, she went up-stairs to secure the money.

But comfort was nearer at hand than Matilda anticipated, for, before her mother returned down-stairs, Tollerton came in with a letter. It had been sent by some one Fred knew, who came to town in the same packet as his uncle, for he was aware that she could not hear from him before Tuesday, if he sent by post; so he addressed it in an enclosure to Tollerton, with the following note:—

"DEAR T.—If you would save the most beautiful, the most affectionate from misery—if ever you were attached to your faithful friend—if you ever found a pleasure in giving happiness to a doating heart, please forward or take this to your address, and state that matters of most important business, which I have to negotiate for the house, will detain me until to-morrow, in consequence of the samples not arriving as per order—or anything, my friend! my brother!—My life, my happiness—the happiness of my angel is in your hands. Fly! fly! fly! and make her happy. Any expense you may be put to for cab-hire, &c., please debit to my account. My heart is in your hand."

"Yours faithfully while this heart quivers, F. H.

"P.S.—Unless I can escape, I am to be married to my cousin. I believe my uncle has already purchased the license. Oh, my friend! may you never stand trembling on the verge of bigamy as I now do—never be so near transportation for life, with, I believe, hard labour. Please inquire of your young friend, the barrister, whether they crop the hair of convicts."

Tollerton smiled and sighed as he read the note, and wished he had no greater trouble to endure than to marry Fred's pretty cousin. That day he was detained rather later than usual at the Bank; but, no sooner was he released, than he called a cab, and, without his dinner, went munching two or three of Birch's buns as he rode along, and made the best of his way to fulfil his friend's mission.

Tollerton half envied the little note, which, with trembling hand, she raised to her lips, while two big tears stood for a moment upon her fringed eye-lashes before they fell, and her tongue faltered as she begged of him to excuse her for a few moments, while she hurried up-stairs, her heart beating like a drum, to read her husband's letter.

What though it was high-flown and nonsensical; it came from the heart, and reached the heart it was intended for. It seemed to break the silence around her, and as she read she fancied she again heard his voice, for it was filled with those endearing terms which a woman loves to hear, when she loves at all. It comforted her, and brought promise that on the morrow they should be together.

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

The EMPERORS OF ROME from AUGUSTUS to CONSTANTINE. By Mrs. HAMILTON GRAY. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

The history of Imperial Rome told in the biographies of the Emperors, adapted to young persons, and adorned with numerous wood-cuts, is a useful book. Mrs. Gray has taken great pains in compiling it. Her style is plain and copious, rather than otherwise. At present, books of this description are much better written, more carefully compiled, and much better ornamented than formerly. It was a reproach to England that she had no good elementary school-books; but, by the exertions of many distinguished authors and publishers, that reproach is no longer deserved. Mrs. Gray's book is one that helps to remove it: she would have made it better for the purpose had she spared some reflections, and more rigidly confined herself to narrative. By judicious condensation, she might much reduce the bulk of the volume—which contains nearly 600 pages—to the advantage of herself, her readers, and her publisher. The period treated of by the book is very important, including the rise and progress of Christianity; but, except as the Emperors came into conflict with the Christians, that does not belong to their biography. The present, too, is only a fourth portion of a work; and we rather shrink from a history of Rome "embracing the whole period from its infancy to its close," in four thick volumes, for young people. Mrs. Gray is quite right in saying that much of the history of that period has yet to be written; but it must be written for men, before it can be made useful for children; it must be composed for the learned, before it can be rarely successfully performed by the same person. Mrs. Gray's book fills a vacancy in our course of historical instruction for young persons, and will be acceptable to teachers and learners.

POEMS. By WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. Chapman and Hall. These Poems are modestly introduced to us as the mere trials of an apprentice to the Muses, who prints them for the self-improvement involved in the mysterious process of carrying a small volume through the press. Mr. Allingham's volume betrays an acquaintance with the later school of poets now living, and we think that his mind is able and willing to sympathise with the spirit of the present time. It is rather didactic than descriptive. He labours at the picturesque, but reflection is to him a natural and easy exertion of the understanding. In his search for the striking, he sometimes aims at the quaint, and evidently is apt to mistake the eccentric for the original. One example must suffice:—

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Three days ago
Her hand was won
By suitor that was skilled to woo;
And now come we,
In state, to see
The Church's ceremonials due.
The bride, in white
Is clad aright,
And in the carriage closely hid;
No blush to veil—
For too, too pale
The cheek beneath its downcast lid.
White favours rest
On every breast;
And yet methinks we seem not gay.
The church is cold,
The priest is old,
Now who will give the bride away?

Bowed sexton there,
With frosty hair,
Stand forward and discharge thy trust.
Priest's words sound forth:

Such a poem undoubtedly shows original talent; but the following is in a much chaster and more commendable style:—

THE THREE FLOWERS.

A Pilgrim light, for travel bound,
Tripp'd through a gay parterre:
The cool fresh dew was on the ground,
The lark's song in the air.
He chose a bud as blue as heaven,
Ere turn'd he to depart;
And kiss'd it over seven times seven,
And stored it next his heart:
How happy I might the tender thing,
So passionately prest,
Have kept the sweetness of its spring,
Nor wither'd in his breast.

He strode along through cultured fields
By sturdy conquest won;
And bless'd the shade the woodland yields

From too oppressive sun,
But spying far a rich red bloom—
Come good or evil hap,

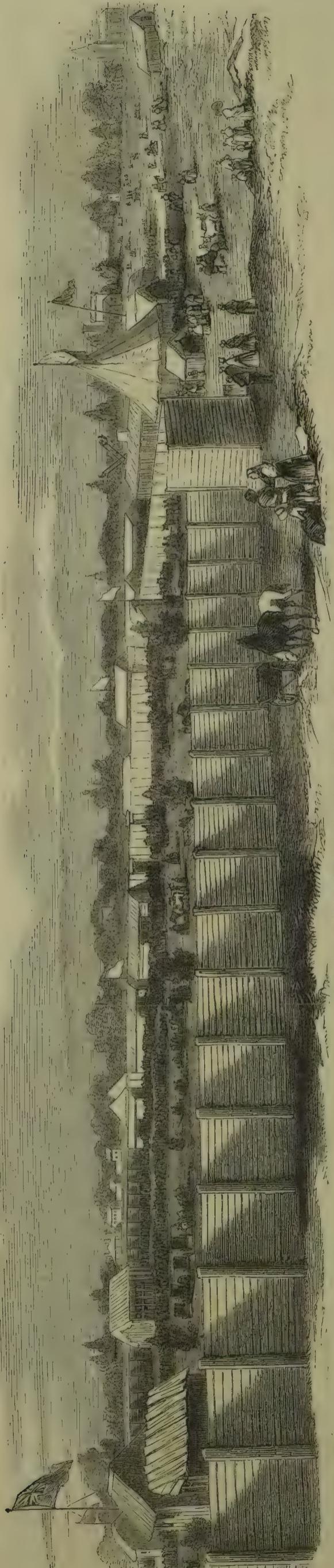
A narrative of considerable pretensions, entitled "The Music Master," has the merit of a simple pathos, such as to justify us in accepting the small volume before us as the promise of much better things.

ILLUSTRATED DITTIES OF THE OLDEN TIME. Folthrop, Brighton; Bogue, London. Good old Mr. Newberry, of St. Paul's Churchyard, was content to encase his little books in a motley wrapper, of very remote school of design. What would he have said had he lived to behold this gay nursery quarto, in its gay green binding, with Jacobean gilt trellis-work! Equally surprised would he be with the interior of this holiday volume, in which each Ditty is nicely engraved, with beside it a picturesque illustration of its incidents. Thus, we have "Humpty Dumpty, and the King's Horses and the King's Men," of the olden time. "Little Bo-Peep" is in three scenes—the loss, the dream, and the tail-less sheep. The "Song of Sixpence" has its separate incidents told in distinct groups, well costumed. "One who is so Merry" is a pretty piece of fairy-work. In "Hush-a-by Baby," the mother is weeping for her lost infant, who is slung on the tree-top, where guardian sprites are watching. "Goosey Goosey Gander" has an Elizabethan carved staircase to wander on. "Good King Arthur" stealing the barley-meal, and the Queen frying the pudding, is the very picturesque criminis. Each of the twenty-nine subjects has a "stick" border or frame, and the title-page is printed in gold and silver. Altogether, it would be difficult to point to a child's book produced in such purely artistic taste as the "Illustrated Ditties of the Olden Time."

they are the abode of as much, if not more, intellect than any head you perhaps ever remarked.

For many, if not for all reasons, I am well content that he should be against at the head of the American Cabinet; for I feel sure, that, while he is ever intensely American, he has an enlightened love of peace, and a cordial sympathy with the fortunes and glories of the old, as well as the new Anglo-Saxon stock. The late Mr. Calhoun, who impressed most of those who were thrown in his way with a high opinion of his ability, his honesty, and, I may add, his impracticability, I had not the good fortune to hear in public, or meet in private society. It is well known that his attachment to the maintenance of slavery went so far as to lead him to declare that real freedom could not be maintained without it. Among those who at that time contributed both to the credit and gaiety of the society of Washington, I cannot forbear from adding the name of Mr. Legare, then the Attorney General of the Union—now, unhappy, like too many of those whom I have had occasion to mention, no longer living. He appeared to me to be the best scholar, and the most generally accomplished man I met, in all the Union. I may feel biased in his favour, for I find among my entries, 'Mr. Legare spoke to-night of Pope as he ought.'

"I spent a fortnight at Charleston, the capital of her more energetic sister, South Carolina. This town and state may be looked upon as the head-quarters of the slave-holding interest; and repeatedly, when they have thought the policy of the North too encroaching either upon questions relating to what they term their peculiar institutions, which is their euphonious description of slavery, or, when we should feel a juster sympathy with them, upon questions relating to the protection of the northern manufactures in opposition to a liberal commercial policy, they have not only held the very highest tone in favour of a dissolution of the Union, but they have proceeded to overt acts of resistance. I am bound to say that I spent my time there very pleasantly. There was much gaiety and unbounded hospitality. I have made no disguise of what my opinions upon slavery were, are, and ever must be; but it would be uncandid to deny that the planter in the Southern States has much more in his manner and mode of intercourse that resembles the English country gentleman than any other class of his countrymen; he is more easy, companionable, fond of country life and out-door pursuits. I went with a remarkably agreeable party to spend a day at the rice-plantation of one of their chief proprietors: he had the credit of being an excellent manager, and his negroes, young and old, seemed well taken care of and looked after; he repelled the idea, not of educating them—that is highly penal by the law of the state—but of letting them have any religious instruction." I was told by others that there was considerable improvement in this respect. Many whom I met entertained no doubt that slaves would subsist among them for ever; others were inclined to think that it would wear out. While I was willing not to shut my eyes to any of the more favourable external symptoms or mitigations of slavery, other indications could not come across my path without producing deep repugnance. On the very first night of my arrival I heard the deep sound of a curfew-bell; on inquiry, I was told that after it had sounded every night at about nine o'clock, no coloured person, slave or free—mark that!—might be



where the show is held, which is considered a sort of recompense to the Association for the benefits its meeting confers upon such locality.

The Exhibition ground at Niagara was inclosed by a board-fence ten feet high, octagonal in form, each side of the octagon measuring 350 feet in length. Inside the enclosure were erected suitable buildings for the several departments of the Exhibition; and outside were refreshment booths, and the "wonderful sights" and amusements which are commonly assembled in incongruous abundance at "old country fairs."

It is estimated that the show-ground was visited by 20,000 persons, including a large number of mechanics and farmers from the United States. The number of premiums awarded was 600, amounting to about £1000; and the competition in many of the classes was very great, fourteen entries being an ordinary number—these, in some instances, swelling to as many as twenty-seven. These facts demonstrate the wide-spread interest excited by the occasion. The show of horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine was pronounced highly gratifying, and exceedingly creditable to our agriculturists, many of whom, by importing choice animals from Britain, and paying close attention to the art of breeding, have, in a few years, effected a wonderful change. Several other departments of the Exhibition were well sustained, and various articles of machinery and manufacture, as well as farm implements, indicated a rate of advancement which augurs well for the future. But the show of our staple product, wheat, was the crowning feature of the Exhibition. It is to be remarked, that the Canada Company annually furnishes the Association with £25, to be awarded as a premium to the exhibitor of the best twenty-five bushels of this grain, the Association giving £12 10s. for the second best. At Niagara there were twenty-one competitors for these prizes: the sample which gained the first weighed 67 lb. per bushel, grown by Mr. D. Christie, of Dunfris, a portion of which will be sent to the Grand Exhibition in England; while the lightest shown weighed 63 lb. per bushel. Several American gentlemen, thoroughly acquainted with their own country, said that even the "Genesee Flats," celebrated as the very best land in the Union for the cultivation of wheat, cannot compete successfully in that particular with Upper Canada.

As a whole, the Exhibition proved not merely the excellence of Upper Canada as an agricultural country, and the skill with which its farmers are turning that excellence to account, but also that there is a spirit abroad which will not rest satisfied unless the rate of progress for the future, at least, equals that of the past. This great province is fast increasing in wealth and population, and there can be little doubt of the fortunes of a country which seventy years ago was an uncultivated desert, but is now inhabited by nearly a million of souls, possessing in abundance all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and living under political and educational institutions evincing a high standard of intelligence and refinement.

The accompanying View shews the Exhibition ground, with part of the town of Niagara in the distance, from a Sketch by Mr. G. F. Price, of Toronto.

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HEMP.

HEMP belongs to a class of plants (*Urtica*) totally different from the flaxworts. The common stinging-nettle, dead-nettle, or wild hemp, will serve as popular illustrations of the Hemp plant. It differs from the usually cultivated plants, in having the female and male flowers on separate stems.



HEMP (MALE).

The soil best adapted to the growth of Hemp is a rich strong mould, or light clayey loam: all the best Hemp soils contain a portion of sand, which keeps the soil open. Hemp cannot be pulled on strong clays. During the last Continental war, Hemp was grown on bog land, in the neighbourhood of Crowland and Spalding; but was discontinued before its conclusion, owing to its producing an inferior article. Under ordinary culture, the produce of Hemp will amount to 60 or 70 stone per acre. When grown under favourable circumstances, Hemp is a plant of rapid growth, frequently in this country obtaining a height of six, and sometimes of seven, feet. It is reported, however, to attain in Italy, and warm Oriental climates, a height occasionally of from 15 to 18 feet, without any diminution of the equal texture and fineness of its fibre.

When the farmer has selected the portion of land intended for Hemp, it should be ploughed in November into six-yard ridges, so that it may mellow during the succeeding frosts. Early in March the land should be cross-ploughed, if the weather is dry, and remain in that state until April, at which season it should be well harrowed, rolled, harrowed, and cleared of weeds, twitch, &c.: twitch and horsemint are fatal to Hemp. The roller and harrow must be applied as often as is requisite to get the soil into a fine tilth, in which state it may be allowed to remain for a few days for the weeds to sprout and the ungathered roots to dry up; after which the land must be ploughed the same way of the field in which it is intended to grow the crop, the sets being laid six or eight yards wide. By the time these repeated ploughings, harrowings, &c. are accomplished, the month of April will be somewhat advanced, at which period the farmer must have his manure ready; 20 tons at least of well-rotted mixed stable and feeding-shed manure should be applied to an acre. The manure should be carefully and evenly spread on the side of the field intended to be first ploughed, the plough following immediately after the spreader: the spreader of the manure must be directed to throw out half the heap next to the ploughman first, and then turn down the other half; by this means the manure is not dried up by the sun. The ploughman must be careful not to cut a furrow more than six inches deep, for Hemp requires as many scabs as possible for the seeds to fall in along with the manure.

An acre of land requires from two-and-a-half to three bushels of seed: if the Hemp is required to be manufactured into linen, two pecks more should be added. The best season for sowing hemp is from the 1st to the 12th of May—a few days later must do, if the weather is wet: if sown later than the 12th of May, the fibre generally grows thin and weak.

Hemp should never be sown earlier than the 15th of April; the first week in May will be found the best period, for Hemp is a most unprofitable crop unless sown on a soil sufficiently rich to force it rapidly forward. It is better to wait a short period for genial weather, rather than incur the risk of the crop being destroyed by a spring frost.

When Hemp is sown prior to the 12th of May, it is fit to pull for white or linen purposes about the 12th of August; previous to that period, the fibre will not have set, nor the male have shed its pollen. It was a practice, many years ago, when White Hemp ruled high, to pull the weak plants and all the male stems immediately after the pollen was shed, and leave

the female stems to stand for seed. This labour was performed by women and old men. The price of pulling 100 gleans, as they were termed, was 1s., or 2d. per hundred of six score. After the Hemp was pulled and tied round the head with four or five of its own stalks, it was laid down in rows with the root part spread out; and a man went round in the evening, with a boy or woman, to set it up in stocks of five or six gleans—the boy taking a fork, such as farmers generally use, to knock and shake out the soil from the roots, and scrape out the undergrowth that lies in the bottom of the stems. In the course of a few days it will be ready to take to the water; before doing so, it will require tying near the roots. This is usually done with a band composed of twisted leaf-reed, cut for the purpose two or three days previously. The gleans must then be jumped on the ground to level the roots. When the Hemp is carried to the water, care must be taken that the tops of the Hemp hang well over the sides in order to cover the stems well; for if the covering sods touch the stems at the sides, the fibres turn black at the points of contact. The sods with which it is necessary to cover the Hemp whilst in the water are generally cut adjacent thereto, and are usually replaced when done with. The sods are sometimes cut with a rip and sod-spade; sometimes with a paring plough, and then cut into short lengths by a spade. Great attention has to be paid to the process of watering or retting. After laying the sods over the heap, they must be frequently trod upon, in order to sink them, and make the water appear between the sods; care must be taken that the roots of the Hemp are put lowest in the water. The treading must be repeated every day, until the Hemp is ready to be taken out of the water, which will be from nine to ten days if the weather is warm, and rather longer if the weather is cold. Considerable experience is requisite before a person becomes a thorough judge on this point. The following rules, if strictly followed, will serve as pretty safe guides:—When the retting is supposed to have gone far enough, take a glean from the middle of the water, from which take out a stem; then hold the stem by the root end, and draw the thumb-nail up the stem to the top. If the fibre slip up the stem, it will be sufficiently retted; if not, it will require another day, or perhaps more. Also, spread the glean on its side to dry; it will do so in the course of the day: if the stem then breaks freely, and the fibre leaves it easily, it will be properly retted.

The sods must now be taken off. Two men will be required to take out the gleans—one to lift them partly out of the water with a fork (root first); the other to take them from him with a fork, and land them on the ground, which is technically termed a couch. The next day (for if suffered to remain longer on the couch, it heats and rots) it is carted out and taken to grass land that has been mown and the hay taken therefrom for some time, so that a considerable quantity of new grass has grown, which prevents the fibre from being much injured by worms. When laid out on the eddies, it should be evenly spread, by women, in rows. It will require to lie on the eddies perhaps three weeks or more, for the fibre to become free and bleached. It will require turning over with a light pole, putting the pole underneath the top part, and lifting it over. This must be done very nearly every three or four days, usually by women.

To ascertain when it has lain sufficiently on the grass, the grower must within ten days examine the stems in different parts of the field; if any pink spots are discovered on the stems, it will be sufficiently bleached, if not it must lie longer: there can be no fear of the fibre deteriorating until the pink spots appear, which by frequent turning may occupy three weeks. The hemp must then be gathered, tied into bundles, and set into stocks to dry (the stocks consisting of ten or twelve bundles each), and tied from the middle bundle of each side to each end, to keep the wind from blowing it over. When perfectly dry, it must be carried from the field and placed in a barn, or rick in some exposed part, with a culis roof to keep it dry. The scutching has next to be provided for. The scutchers should be instructed to make up the Hemp carefully into bundles of half-stones each comprised of four heads, and tied round with their own heads tightly drawn through the hands. The pullings, as they are termed, are tied up into half-stones with a band round the middle, the ends drawn together tied in a knot.

The female, or Seed Hemp, if allowed to stand for seed, should be treated as follows:—In the early part of September the Seed Hemp will be ready for pulling: this may be known by observing and examining the four low seeds on the stem, called by growers elbow-seed; if they are of a dark grey colour, firm inside, and the husks turning a little yellow, it is fit to pull. At this season strong winds sometimes occur, sufficient to break some of the Seed Hemp; instructions should therefore be given, in gathering, to collect the fallen stems (as they contain seed), and be careful not to break the stem, or cramp it with the hand. Breaking is very detrimental to Hemp.

The Seed Hemp should be set up in stocks of forty gleans each, and the undergrowth raked up and spread evenly over the tops of the stocks, to keep away the birds, which will otherwise infest it; and the heads tied round with a band of the same material, to keep the wind from disturbing it. The seeds are known to be sufficiently matured to thresh out by the crispness of the capsules, and the facility with which the seeds fall out. In threshing, a cloth has to be procured, and spread in some convenient part of the field, and a bolster raised on the side of the cloth from the wind, to prevent soil from falling among the seed. The stocks must be drawn to the cloth by a rope passing round the stock under the heads, and over the drawer's shoulders: this requires a strong man. He must then place the head part carefully on the cloth. To prevent loss of seed, threshing ought to be proceeded with as soon as ready. When threshed, it may be watered, as previously directed, or made into a rick, and have a spring ret. If placed in a rick, care must be taken that it is properly thatched; for, if the least wet gets into the rick, it will destroy the fibre. Hemp can be dew-retted in the manner described in the account of flax.



HEMP (FEMALE).

Hemp being different from that of ordinary crops, and requiring very good land, with much labour and attention, its culture is not likely to be followed, especially at the average prices of late years, of which the following account may be received as a fair estimate:—

EXPENSES.	PRODUCTS.
Rent and taxes per acre £2 10 0	60 stones of Hemp, at 4s 6d £13 10 0
20 tons of manure 5 0 0	20 bushels of seed, at 4s 6d 4 10 0
3 bushels of seed 0 15 0	
Transport 1 10 0	
Pulling, steeping, &c. 1 10 0	Add 1s, value of dressing to grass-land 0 15 0
Scutching, 1s 6d per stone, for 60 stones 4 10 0	
Cleaning seed, taking to market, &c. 0 7 6	
Net profit.. 1 10 0	
	£18 15 0

CIDER-MAKING IN DEVONSHIRE



S. in consequence of some observations made by the author of the article on Devonshire farming, respecting the cider of that county, several subscribers expressed a desire that we would insert in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a descriptive account of the mode of procedure in accordance to their request. The modes of procedure as regards the mill and press in the Hereford and Devon districts are very different; in the first of mills, &c., often vary in the same county. We have to thank several correspondents for descriptions of the Devonshire mode of proceeding; they all, however, relate to the importation after processes connected with the fermentation.

The only good description of cider making which has appeared since Marshall's account of the "Bural Economy of Gloucestershire" was published in 1793, is that of Mr. Farmer, in the fourth volume of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society." In that work, Mr. Marshall observed that an improvement was desirable in the then Hereford cider mill, for preventing the materials in the last stage of grinding from rising before the rind. It ought to be remarked that the Hereford cider mill is the exact counterpart of an ordinary mortar or cement mill.

The Devonshire mill consists of fluted rollers turned by rude mill-work, as exhibited in one of the illustrations. Marshall appears not to have been aware that this mode was pursued in Devonshire; for, in reference to mills with fluted rollers, he says, "in this district [Gloucestershire] there is still a mill sufficiently plentiful, the stone mill-work of which seems to be the most eligible mill at present known," adding, "though it appears to me highly probable, that, with attention and perseverance, a more perfect machine might be invented." Of the Hereford cider-press Marshall speaks as "*a most perfect machine.*" We cannot, neither do we think our readers will, say the same of the Devonshire press, after a perusal of this article, and a inspection of the Illustration. In order to give a full account of the article, we will make a few extracts from the details furnished by some of our correspondents:

"In this county (Devon) cider is of universal use among the rural population. The usual daily allowance for each farm labourer is three pints. It also forms a considerable article of export to London, Bristol, Liverpool, Wales, and Ireland."

"In year 1829, one of remarkable abundance, gives the number of 10,265 hogsheads shipped from the two ports of Exeter and Dartmouth. In 1828, the same ports shipped more than double that quantity."

The earliest dropping of the apples takes place about the middle of August. These are termed "grass fruit," and are collected into a sack (see Illustration), or else picked up in baskets and carried directly to the pound-house. The elder trees are the first to drop, and as far as that goes, follows the more advanced state of the fruit. As the apples continue to fall from the trees in greater numbers, they are collected in large heaps, spread over a considerable space on the grass, where they are allowed to remain exposed to the sun and air until the approach of frost, when they are all carried to the pound-house, what have remained on the trees being shaken off or else knocked down by a stick.

In Hereford, the ordinary mode of gathering consists in sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, provincially termed "polting lugs," followed by women with baskets to pick up the fruit. As, however, apples on the same tree differ in the time of ripening, the character of the fruit so gathered is necessarily unequal; careful persons, therefore, go over the trees twice, once with the apples in blossom, and again when the fruit is ripe, and a second time with polting lugs, when those left are sufficiently matured, or winter is likely to set in. When this occurs early in the season, or, owing to the coldness of the summer, the apples have not sufficiently ripened, it is customary, by way of correcting the crudity of such unripe fruit, to lay the whole in large heaps, in the open air, exposed to the weather, until the ripening of the fruit is completed, and to allow the ripe apples which have spontaneously fallen to lie on the ground for ten days. This practice is objectionable, as exposing the fruit to rain and dews.

Manufacture.—For this purpose, we first visit the pound-house, a building which contains the pound, the cider-press, and an elevated floor on which the apples are laid previously to being pounded, or rather ground, as the present mode more strictly applies.

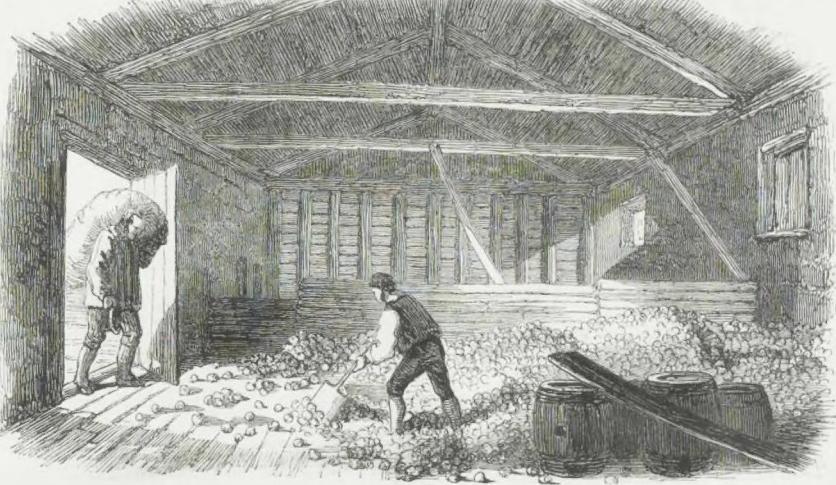


COLLECTING THE GRASS-FRUIT.

After the apples are gathered from the orchards they are laid on the floor (see Illustration), in which is a hole communicating with a trough or shoot, containing a certain arrangement of rollers, between which the fruit is crushed or

ground for the "mock." These rollers are worked by a large wheel driven by horses, and the ground apples are dropped into a trough under the shoot.

The cider-press is composed of two upright beams, about six feet asunder,



LAYING THE FRUIT.



POUND-HOUSE.—THE MILL AND PRESS.—PILEING "THE MOCK."

with a heavy transverse beam at the top, through which pass two iron screws which by means of wheels work another beam, the ends of which are fitted into grooves on each side of the uprights. This beam carries a wide board to press upon the pile of crushed apples, technically called "the cider-block." The weight of the press has a lever with a weight attached to it, from which the expressed juice flows into a vessel placed underneath, from which it is placed in the usual casks. As the liquor flows it is exceedingly sweet and luscious, and the new cider has a strong aperient effect when drunk.

The pile of "muck," of a square form, is made with alternate layers of reed or straw and crushed apples. When the pile is sufficiently high, the flat board over the heads of the figures (see illustration) is brought down upon it, and screwed tight by means of a long lever. The cider now flows freely; and after having been subjected to this pressure the necessary time, the press is unscrewed, the edges of the muck pared off and thrown on the top, and the pressure put on again. This process is repeated several times, and finally, the whole is disturbed and made up for the last squeeze, until no more cider can be obtained.

The refuse of the "muck," when dried, makes an excellent backing for the winter fire. It is rarely remarked by our correspondents that a fastidious spectator of a portion of this process would, perhaps, feel shocked at observing the men who make the pound-honey from the droppings (it may be), and at the manner in which the men have to hold the cider-flow, in order to give their necessary attention to the "muck"; but, as there are extensive flying processes carried on subsequently in the cellar, no fear need reasonably be felt on this head; in fact, the brilliant and sparkling appearance of a glass of good cider will at once dispel every apprehension.

In this opinion we certainly do not coincide; and we feel sure that the grace of many of our very readers will induce them to pay the most attention to the process, in order to be competent to go to work with their dirty tools upon the measure bear to the cider-press. The thing is the more disgusting, as it may easily be avoided by employing a properly-constructed press, such as is used in Hereford.

With this passing remark we proceed to the management of the liquor after it has been expressed. With some it is preferred to leave the crushed apples in each case, so that originally known under the name of vino, and is precisely analogous to that which obtains in the manufacture of wine from grapes. Owners of orchards rarely pay that attention to the making of cider which the судов deserves; with a great number, if it be but "zeyder," and has body enough to keep it, it is all that is looked for, richness and flavour not being attended to. In great numbers, however, it is preferred to press the apples, and, in all probability, in any case, the cider flows.

The expression is carried to casks, where, in a few days, fermentation spontaneously commences, on the due management of which the subsequent strength and quality of the cider depends.

Cider, per se, strictly speaking, are wines, the one being produced from the juice of the apple, and the other from the pear; the fermentation in each case is that originally known under the name of vino, and is precisely analogous to that which obtains in the manufacture of wine from grapes. Owners of orchards rarely pay that attention to the making of cider which the судов deserves; with a great number, if it be but "zeyder," and has body enough to keep it, it is all that is looked for, richness and flavour not being attended to. In great numbers, however, it is preferred to press the apples, and, in all probability, in any case, the cider flows.

In cider-producing counties, what is termed "dry cider" is preferred.

The exported cider is sweet and effervescent. A palate accustomed to sweet cider would consider, in many cases, the rough cider of the farm-house a mixture of vinegar and water.

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The production of acids, or vinegar, in making dry cider, is one of the great evils of the ordinary modes of manufacture, probably arising at the time of an excess of sugar produced.

It is at this time of an excess of sugar produced is usually at the time of an excess of alcohol, or spirit.

A purely dry cider ought to be almost free from acid, devoid of acetousness, not effervescent, and of a flavour and taste not unlike the Rhenish and Moselle wines.

Fermentation.—The strength of cider is in the first place dependent on the quantity of grape sugar (glucose) contained in the expressed juice, and this is judged of with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes, and in determining the hydrometer reading for this purpose; and if it is found deficient in saccharine matter, as will be the case in cold seasons, sugar ought to be added, or, still better, grape sugar may be prepared. In good years the juice of apples will not require any such auxiliary. The spontaneous fermentation which arises in the saccharine juices of vegetables, as grapes, apples, &c., is owing to the presence of certain oxidized compounds, which are the result of the action of proteids. Fermentation can only take place in the presence of oxygen, and, as far as we are concerned, it will continue until the whole of the sugar is decomposed, independent of any further access to the air; alcohol and carbonic acid being formed, yeast or ferment is at the same time produced. The yeasts produced from beer, wine, or cider, if examined under the microscope, and otherwise tested by alkalies and acids, are found to be identical. This yeast is a true micro-organism, capable of decomposing the remaining saccharine matter in alcohol, but, from the quality of alcohol, converts the alcohol (spirit) into vinegar; hence the property of fermenting in closed vessels, having only an opening sufficient large to permit the escape of the carbonic acid gas which is evolved during the process. In musts (the juice of grapes, &c.) rich in sugar and proportionally poor in protein substances, the decomposition of the latter during fermentation becomes complete, and their separation in an early stage, for this reason it is often necessary to prevent the conversion of the whole of the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. In such a case, if the liquor now converted into wine be carefully drawn off or racking from the stems and peas containing the ferment, and exhausted from the atmosphere, it will keep for ever. Such a perfect exclusion of the atmosphere, however, impossible, besides, it is known that alcohol is capable of supporting the growth of the yeast, and, therefore, the following method is adopted: such frequent fermentations, notwithstanding constant rackings, arises from the circumstance of the juice of apples containing a proportion of oxidized compounds capable of conversion into ferment, beyond the quantity requisite to convert the whole of the sugar present into alcohol; and this proportion is greatly increased in cold years; hence, at such periods, the rapid conversion of cider into vinegar, and the necessity of using, in addition, saccharine substances from extraneous sources. The yeast, however, and oftentimes, the saccharine matter, those protein sources of ferment are always found in excess of the saccharine materials; hence it becomes an object, when the sugar has been wholly converted into alcohol, to get rid of this source of spontaneous fermentation; and this can generally be accomplished by using tannin (the extract of gall or oak bark), by which the soluble glucose present forms an insoluble salt, precipitating (depreciating). Tannin will, however, decompose the yeast, and, therefore, be discontinued in France. It is sometimes found that wines deficient in tannin become viscous orropy—a frequent disorder with champagne, owing to the mutual action of sugar and gelatin—for the removal of which the remedy above named has been found effective.

Another means of preventing a second active fermentation is by using a sulphur compound (sulphuric acid). These matches are made of thin, clean, about one-eighth inch long and half broad, thickly coated with sulphur about eight inches of their length. Every vent in the case is tightly stopped, except the hole-hole; the match is kindled and lowered into the case, and held by the malpiped end until well lighted, when the brush is driven in, the cloth being wrapped in between the brush and the stave. A more effective plan is to allow eight or ten gallons of cider to remain in the case, and suspend the brush over it, so that the sulphur may be absorbed by the liquid. This is to admit fresh air; the sulphur and thus becomes absorbed by the liquor. The effect of sulphuric acid is somewhat similar to that of tannin, viz., rendering insoluble the soluble gluten present, and also a property similar to that of many essential oils, in arresting fermentation and decay.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Translated from the French of Beranger. By WILLIAM CHARLES KENT, Author of "Alchela."

Love, beneath the thatch, his glory Peasant hearts will leap to sing, Fifty years, and eots will ring With no other wondrous story.

Then the villagers will throng Round the king's aged seat,

On these roads these paths are long, While the hours with tales of fame,

With though death-cries peal'd his hymn,

We raise him as no other,

As no other. Speak to us of him, mother!

Speak to us of him, his hymn,

When he spoke to you?'

"Once, my children, in this village, Girt by Gaul cravats he passed;

Years since then has time a-some'd; Parted with these of his village,

There I heard him tread the ground,

There on low I saw him come, To grey coat and hat renew'd.

"Good day," said he, when near he drew,

While walking aye I tried to speak to another;

"What? then he spoke to you, mother! Then he spoke to you?"

"Paris summer suns did render Radiant; while I, standing there, Saw him with his Court repair To Notre Dame in regal splendour,

Gladness fill'd the hearts of all, Glory bolling each respite;

Champlain's "themselves did call, God will reward the people's choice?"

Sweet the smilest round him threw;

Heaven had bless'd him as a father, As a father."

"God will bless you still, mother! God will bless you still!"

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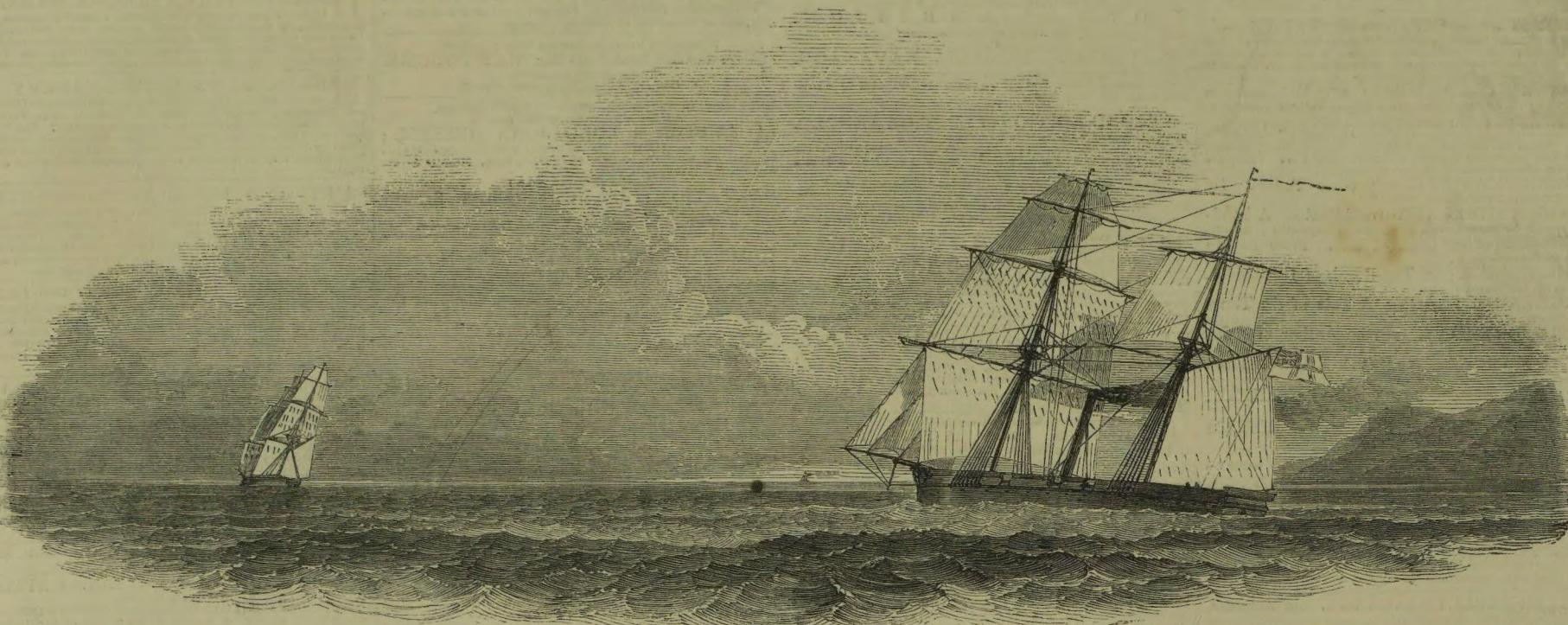
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H. M. STEAMER "RIFLEMAN," IN CHASE OF A BRAZILIAN SLAVER.

JOURNEY TO THE GOLD-WASHINGS AT YURUARI,
IN VENEZUELA.

(Continued from page 466.)

long swords with silver handles and scabbards; but they live like peons, some half-dozen drinking out of one cup. Their furniture scarcely ever consist of more than a hammock and two or three chairs, and they are excessively lazy. The women are handsome and courteous.

"The constant talk there was about the auriferous deposits, and it was asserted that a few who had worked had made sums varying from eight dollars to ten dollars, and even sixteen dollars per diem, but with little trouble, throwing away a large portion again, from the want of means to properly separate it from the sand.

"The climate of Upata resembles an European spring, although the time of my visit was the hottest part of the year. It is beautifully situated on a circular plain surrounded by a chain of hills, among which innumerable spots might be selected for residence.

"After remaining at Upata two days, we started at seven o'clock in the morning, passed by Santa Maneri, crossed the Carashapo twice, and arrived in the evening at Candelaria. Saw many quartz rocks near Candelaria, from which, in a few pieces picked up in a pasture, a little gold and silver was discovered.

"From Candelaria we left for Carapo, where we arrived in the evening. We started next morning for Tupuquen, arrived there at one o'clock, and on the following day made our way to the Yuruari, the gold district, where we found the water very high and the current exceedingly strong; but convinced myself of the existence of an auriferous deposit by washing a few grains.

"Those parties who have worked here in the dry season say they have only to take up the sand from the centre of the river, and they can see the gold. We met an old man who had got as much as eleven ounces in one day, and in twenty-six days had accumulated seventy-six ounces.

"I have not the slightest doubt but that there is abundance of gold in the centre of the river, and, with proper and simple, and at the same time portable, machinery, worked from a raft or boat all through the year, a fortune could soon be accumulated. The whole country from Upata to Tupuquen seems to be a mine of white quartz. The gold is washed down through the different ravines into the Yuruari.

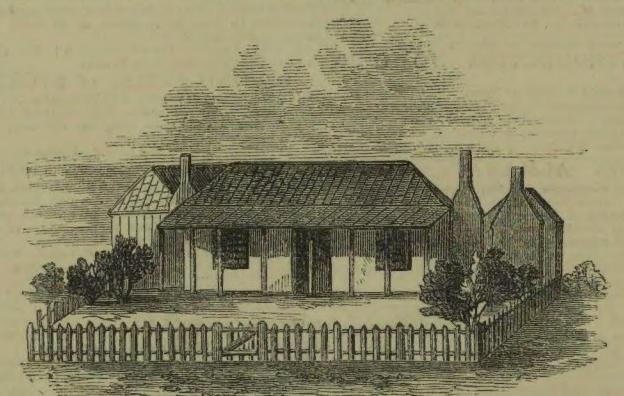
"Having satisfied myself of these facts, and finding that it was impossible to work without proper implements at this season of the year when the river was so high, I determined to return; left Tupuquen for Pastora, and arrived at Guacipati, which is an ancient Indian village, with a church and convent, but which is now totally deserted, and slept in the convent; went again to the Yuruari, one league distant from it; found the river too high to do any good

Retraced my steps to Upata and Tablas; and, after paying a visit to Bolivar, returned to Trinidad."

The Illustration, from a sketch by the narrator of this journey, shows the Monastery and Church of Guacipati, and the not unpicturesque country.

EMIGRANTS' HUT IN PORT PHILLIP.

THE annexed is a Sketch of the usual hut or "station" seen in the interior of the colony of Port Phillip, Australia, especially where stone is not readily pro-



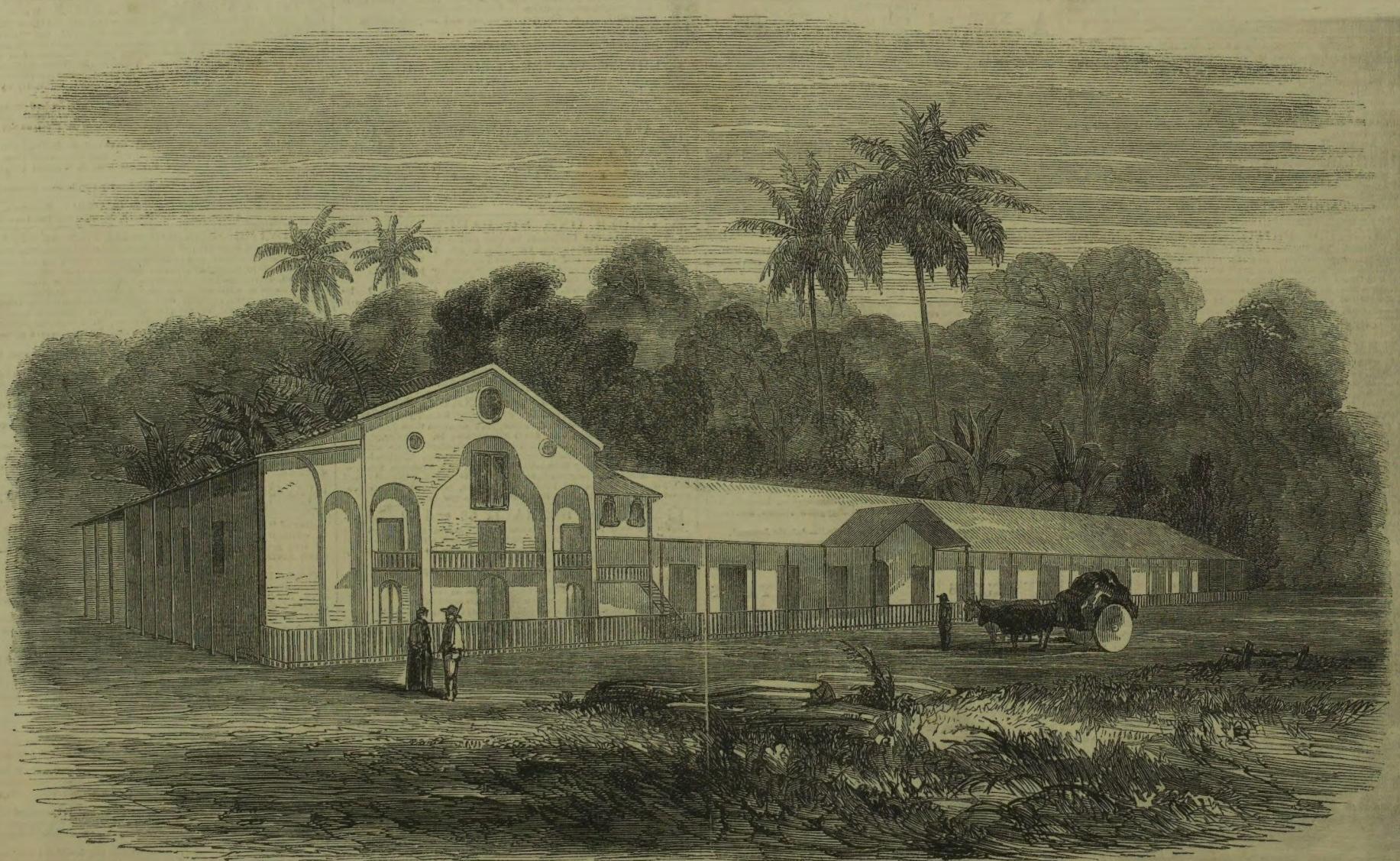
SETTLER'S STATION IN PORT PHILLIP.

cured. It is built entirely of wood—"slabs" as they are termed—with shingle roof of the same material. The dwelling-house contains two principal rooms, fourteen feet square—one used as a living-room, and the other as a sleeping

apartment. There are likewise two bed-rooms behind these, about fourteen feet by nine. The kitchen is seen as a detached building to the right of the house, and the "store" is on the left. Coach-house and stabling, fowl and other out-houses, with the hut of the men, and the shearing-house, are behind; and these buildings, with enclosed stock-yards and a paddock or two, form the head station. The one here sketched is on the Edward River, 270 miles from Melbourne, on the "run" occupied by Messrs. Sylvester and Smith, and is a fair specimen of the squatter's home. Indeed, with its verandah, supported by painted green pillars, its cedar doors and window-frames, its neat enclosure, and, in many cases, its battened and gaily-painted interior, the slab hut is a picturesque object, bearing about it many pleasing associations with the still fondly remembered mother country, her comforts, and even her elegances.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "RIFLEMAN," IN CHASE
OF A BRAZILIAN SLAVER.

THE above Sketch shows her Majesty's steam-vessel *Rifeman* in chase (under sail and steam) of a Brazilian slaver, supposed to be full. The *Rifeman* had been stationed off St. Sebastian and Santos, to intercept her landing, fourteen days, when her Majesty's brigantine *Kestrel*, which was also cruising during the interval of the arrival of the English packet, chased this vessel for nine leagues off the land. The brig, however, sailed out of sight in a very short time: the *Kestrel* was going $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 knots, and the brig was supposed to be going $11\frac{1}{2}$; the *Kestrel* still continued the chase, but to no purpose. She then—having to return to Rio de Janeiro to take the mails to the River—gave the necessary information to the *Rifeman*, and, about three days after, the brig was observed by the *Rifeman*, steering away for the land. Chase was immediately made, which was continued for a long time; but, owing to the brig's good sailing qualities, and being about seven miles to windward, she, very unfortunately, by the aid of the squall to windward, made her escape, and landed 500 blacks to the northward of Cape Frio ten days after. This was, however, the first instance of a vessel escaping when once observed by the *Rifeman*. The slaver was supposed to be the *Esmeralda*, a very fine large brig, expected for some time before. The slaver, after landing her human cargo and slave-deck, &c., came into Rio harbour in ballast, where already the *Rifeman* was coaling and provisioning for further service. The land on the starboard side is part of Santos. The *Rifeman* is at present cruising to the southward; the *Cormorant*, *Sharpshooter*, and *Harpy* (tender to the *Southampton*), to the northward.



JOURNEY TO GOLD-WASHINGS IN VENEZUELA.—MONASTERY AND CHURCH OF GUACIPATI.